

Interim raise for TAs proposed

by Jeff Kessler

After a year of work and meetings with various departmental and administration committees, the McGill Teaching Assistants' Association (MTAA) is seeing the first fruits of its work emerge.

While no permanent solution to the issues of adequate salary and workload has yet been brought forth, some interim relief may be forthcoming if the administration approves a plan proposed at last Thursday's Arts Faculty meeting by Arts Dean Robert Vogel, which calls for an additional \$300,000 allotted to the Arts faculty providing:

- 1) A minimum salary of \$2500 for full-time TAs next year;
- 2) A tuition waiver for any full-time TA earning less than \$3000;
- 3) A ten percent increase in salary without a tuition waiver for any full-time TA earning more than \$3000.

The role of the full-time TA, however, is not clearly defined. Nominally, a full-time TA earns more than \$1000 per year. However, there are some TAs who are earning more than \$1000, but whose workload is so light that normally their job would be described as "part-time."

Peter Gutkind, anthropology professor, has also proposed to set up a university-wide commission charged with studying and recommending measures regarding pay scale and work load.

According to members of the MTAA, this proposal has brightened the outlook considerably for future negotiation with the administration. The MTAA believes that the work and recommendations of this commission will "give impetus to the MTAA as a duly recognized collective bargaining agent."

All TAs except those in the German department will receive a \$100 retroactive pay increase this year. While TAs were thankful for the pay increase, there was a general feeling among TAs questioned at Thursday's meeting that

the money "was used to buy a little time and reduce some of the pressure we've been giving them."

Looking back on the year, members of the MTAA agreed that they had built a strong base from which to continue their

campaign this spring and next year.

"We started out knowing very little and now we're beginning to really find out how the university operates," said sociology TA Malcolm Alexander.

TAs back Dean Vogel

by Jeff Kessler

At the McGill Teaching Assistants' Association (MTAA) meeting last Friday, teaching assistants (TAs) agreed to "back Dean Vogel one-hundred percent" in his attempt to obtain extra funding for TAs.

If Vogel, the dean of the arts faculty, is not given the additional funds necessary, the only alternative according to some faculty members is to implement Vogel's proposals at the expense of reducing the number of TAs.

Cutting TA numbers in order to implement the proposed pay increases angered many TAs at the meeting. Sources within the McGill board of governors and administration have indicated that "...funding (for TAs) could be increased any time if they really wanted."

Recently, the administration ended their policy of having departments submit one lump sum budgetary request. Every department now has to fill out an itemized budget form.

Malcolm Alexander, sociology TA, referring to the new budget form, said, "Department chairmen can no longer claim that increased TA funding will mean taking money away from other areas in the department because TA money is now allotted independently of other departmental monies. They should stop quibbling over



Dean Robert Vogel

balancing TA monies and TA numbers and start seriously thinking about simply increasing the TA budget.

According to Herman Rosenfeld, political science TA, "They (department chairmen) don't want to stand up for what they feel is right. It's safer for them to fight amongst themselves for money than to present a unified front against the administration."

Rosenfeld and Bill Martin shed more light on the condition of TAs by presenting the results of questionnaires handed out to political science TAs earlier in the year. The questionnaires showed:

- Poli Sci TAs worked on an average of 19 hours per week while the traditionally accepted figure has been 10.
- Ninety percent of the TAs are forced to live off of money from their parents or spouses.
- Poli Sci TAs spend forty percent of their income for rent on "crowded substandard housing far away from campus."



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TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1974 3 CENTS

Exhibitionist's identity known

by Sharon Taylor

Saeed Mirza, Dean of Students, met with a small group of concerned women Thursday afternoon in an attempt to find a solution to the problem of exhibitionism in the libraries.

At the meeting he promised to take whatever action is necessary in order to alleviate the situation. "There are ways of bringing pressure upon the individuals concerned, especially if they are McGill students," Mirza said.

From the meetings which have been held so far it appears that one male is responsible for most of the incidents which have occurred and the guards in the library appear to know who he is. One student said that when she pointed him out as having masturbated in front of her, a guard said, "Yes we've been watching him."

Although pressure is being exerted upon the guards to be more rigid and to take a more serious attitude to the problem, the meetings have revealed that it is difficult to actually press charges unless more than one person witnesses the incident at the same time. Otherwise, it is simply one person's word against another. In addition, there is a reluctance to get involved.

Mirza, said that if the individual was doing it for kicks, he was obviously mentally disturbed, and suggested that action taken against the offender would serve as a deterrent to others. He said that at the very least, the individual would be suspended from school for an indefinite period of time and sent for psychological counselling.

MDP organizes Portuguese

by Andrew Plank and Rui Viana

About ten years ago a small group of Portuguese immigrants in Montreal realized that there was a need for organizing a pressure group to fight the repressive regime in their homeland. They organized a group that is today called Movimento Democratico Portugues (MDP).

Their method of promoting political awareness within the Montreal Portuguese community has evolved through a number of stages. At present, the group sees its role as going beyond the fight against the Portuguese regime. Although the group has kept up contacts with other progressive Portuguese and African groups, it now involves itself more with local groups, but in work which it sees as part of the larger international

struggle.

Located at 4297 St. Laurent Boulevard, the MDP is in the centre of the Montreal Portuguese community, which as a population continued on page 5

Council Meeting Tomorrow Night
Topic: The New Student Services Building

Mr. Sam Kingdon, Director of the Office of Physical Resources has been invited to address Council on the progress being made on the above project. Mr. Julian Jacobs, a recent architecture graduate from McGill, has also been asked to give a presentation of a class design project for the Student Services Building which he worked on with several other McGill architecture students.

All interested students are invited to attend.



Members of the Movimento Democratico Portugues (MDP) meet for political discussions on Saturday nights in a family atmosphere.

Daily photo by Andrew Plank

a feast for the sexual gourmet

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March 26	[Tues.]	THE WILD ONE	[Brando]	L132	50 cents	7:00-9:30
March 27	[Wed.]	THE GENERAL LINE	[silent]	Ballroom	50 cents	7:30
March 29	[Fri.]	TRISTANA	[Bunuel]	L132	50 cents	7:00-9:30
March 30	[Sat.]	SAVAGES	[Ivery]	L132	75 cents	7:00-9:30
Apr. 3	[Wed.]	WILD BUNCH & SHANE	[Peckinpah]	L132	75 cents	7:30
Apr. 5	[TBA]				50 cents	7:00-9:30
Apr. 6	[Sat.]	CHLOE IN THE AFTERNOON	[Rohmer]	FDA	75 cents	7:00-9:30
Apr. 9	[Tues.]	THE APPALOOSA	[Brando]	L132	50 cents	7:00-9:30
Apr. 10	[Wed.]	WEST SIDE STORY and SILK STOCKINGS			75 cents	7:30
Apr. 13	[Sat.]	FRENZY	[Hitchcock]	L132	75 cents	7:00-9:30
Apr. 16	[Tues.]	ON THE WATERFRONT	[Brando]	L132	50 cents	7:00-9:30
Apr. 17	[Wed.]	WAY DOWN EAST	[silent]	Ballroom	50 cents	7:30
Apr. 19	[Fri.]	THIEF OF BAGHDAD	[Powell]	L132	50 cents	7:00-9:30
Apr. 20	[Sat.]	THE DISCREET CHARM OF THE BOURGEOISIE	[Bunuel]	L132	75 cents	7:00-9:30

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Union talks in critical period

Negotiations are still continuing between the National Union of McGill University Employees and the University for its first contract since the Union's formation in October, 1972. The union consists of the printing service employees and computer operators at McGill.

According to David Wand, shop steward and negotiator for the union side, the negotiations are going "fairly well." The negotiations for the one-year contract asking for better working conditions and an as yet unspecified salary increase have been in progress since February.

The printing service, which prints course materials such as exams, modules, and lecture notes, anticipates that a new

contract will be signed by May or June.

"So far we've got what we wanted," said Wand. "The university has been willing to recognize our secondary demands, but now we're getting to the important issues such as job security, which are probably going to cause a lot of problems."

Perry Shearwood, union president, said, "We're willing to hold out until they meet our basic demands, even if that means going to a strike." Shearwood said that if a strike is necessary, student support for the thirty union members is important. Ruth Taylor, the manager of the printing service, refused to discuss the matter with the Daily.

MANAGEMENT UNDER-GRADUATE SOCIETY ELECTIONS

388 [45 per cent] voted

PRESIDENT:	
Charbonneau, Andre*	156
Charbonneau, Jean	96
Kobel, Ursula	116
Spoiled	20
VICE-PRESIDENT, INTERNAL	
Frihandler, Michael*	219
Scallion, Casey	132
Spoiled	37
VICE-PRESIDENT, EXTERNAL	
Hussey, Brent*	185
Kamichik, Shauna	47
Simon, Richard	114
Spoiled	42
FINANCE	
Rocheleau, Lise	176
Vandor, Les*	197
Spoiled	15
*elected	

UNITED AIRCRAFT DEMONSTRATION

A massive demonstration in support of striking United Aircraft workers has been organized by Quebec's union centrals for this Friday, March 29 at 7:30 p.m. Workers and

students will be marching from the Edouard-Montpetit CEGEP in Longueuil to the United Aircraft plant where a rally will be held. Students will meet at the Longueuil Metro station, near the bus terminal at 6:45 p.m.

Statement of Political Science TAA

The Political Science Teaching Assistants (TAs) have been involved in the faculty-wide movement to organize TAs. We've known all along that our salaries are woefully inadequate for decent living standards in Montreal, but we wanted to establish whether or not our pay was commensurate with the amount of work we do. Poli Sci TAs in our department, then, along with other TAs in the faculty of arts, handed out questionnaires to the TAs in our respective departments, asking questions about workloads, means of financial support, and living expenses.

Our results, not surprisingly, corroborated what was suspected all along: we certainly are not getting paid for the work we do. The administration has recently suggested that the traditionally accepted figure of 10 hours per week, be taken as the definition of an average full-time workload. We, on the contrary, have found that the average TA in our department works an average of 19 hours per week; including the grading of papers, class time, preparation, etc. According to the administration criteria then, if there is to be a standard workload established, we would receive twice our present salary.

This all becomes even more illuminating when one considers the inadequacies found in the present salary rate itself. Some 90 per cent of TAs in Political Science said that they found it impossible to live decently on their present income. Over half of us have no savings, and either rely on our spouses, or borrow money from our parents. Those TAs who do have savings are down, literally, to their last dollars, waiting until the summer months when we have to scramble for scarce jobs and money grants. This becomes all the more problematic, because many TAs must use the summer to finish off course work that was impossible to do during the regular school year, when TA responsibilities took up so much of their time.

In the end, the situation of TAs is all too clear; in our department, like others, TAs are forced to spend 40 per cent of their salaries on rents, even as they live in, as some TAs put it, "crowded, sub-standard" housing, far away from campus. Considering this situation, payment for a fairly computed standard workload, reasonable cost of living increases, higher salaries, and established collective bargaining procedures for TAs as employees at McGill, do not seem like unreasonable demands. As of now, unable to meet either basic human needs, or those responsibilities of a normal graduate student, TAs have no recourse but to organize ourselves to rectify these conditions.

The McGill Teaching Assistants' Association

MDP...

continued from page 3

of about 35,000. The group has a membership of 200, about 50 of whom are politically active.

Every Saturday night the group gets together for educational and cultural activities. They frequently invite members of other political groups to speak about their work. Throughout the week, the MDP offers Portuguese immigrants free French courses, taught by certified teachers.

Last June, the MDP organized a "Workers Day" on the date the Portuguese traditionally reserve for celebrating the life of one of their well-known poets, Camoes, who wrote epic poems that glorified the Portuguese colonial conquests.

While 1200 Portuguese workers

convened to celebrate "Workers Day," important members of the Portuguese community used threats in an attempt to intimidate musicians who were invited to perform at the meeting.

MDP members have boarded NATO ships docking in Montreal to distribute leaflets among sailors, offering legal aid to those who wish to desert. The last time they did this, four crew members took up the offer.

The MDP has shown solidarity with other ethnic groups in Montreal who are struggling for similar causes in various parts of the world, like Brazil, Vietnam and the Portuguese African colonies, as well as within Quebec.

Members of the MDP have joined with journalists and members of other groups similar to their own in Front International Anti-Torture (FIAT). FIAT con-

cerns itself with publicizing acts of torture used by repressive governments to maintain their regimes. Other Quebec-based groups in which MDP members participate include Comité de Co-ordination des Ouvriers de St. Louis and Liberation de l'Afrique Portugaise et Australe.

MDP members also participate in a Comité de Vigilance which reviews and analyzes information diffused by the commercial press. Another important activity of the MDP has been to urge workers to unionize.

All of these activities are the result of a new consciousness in the MDP which emerged after a good deal of work in fighting the Portuguese regime. Their main weapon has been education.

Erratum

Re the story on Harold Edelstam, former Swedish ambassador to Chile: Edelstam made it very clear in his talk last Tuesday that it was the new military government of Chile which broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba, and not the other way around.

Cover photo by Mark Sandiford, Daily Photography Editor.

UFW grape, lettuce boycott succeeds here

by Jennifer Pader

McGill residences and the Union cafeteria are now free of California iceberg lettuce and grapes, the objects of a boycott campaign in support of the United Farm Workers Union.

Last Wednesday a referendum was held in the residence on removing scab lettuce. 398 voted in favour of the boycott, 91 voted against, and there were six ballot cancellations. The Union cafeteria removed the boycotted products several weeks ago.

UFW supporters in Montreal are continuing their boycott activities throughout the city.

The two major chain supermarkets — Steinberg's and Dominion — are still being confronted by UFW supporters. Dominion,

the largest chain buyer of scab grapes and lettuce in Canada, has put up signs in some of its stores informing customers of the boycott of Dominion stores and asks consumers not to shop there until Dominion will negotiate.

Last week, Steinberg's agreed to put up new boycott signs in their 76 Montreal stores; they offered to take out advertisements in local papers supporting "free and secret ballot elections" for the farmworkers in the California fields; and they offered to "selectively purchase" UFW union-label grapes and lettuce when available.

UFW organizers termed this a "token compromise that will not take the pressure off them until they remove the grapes completely."

UFW Summer Activities

- The McGill for Farmworkers Committee will be meeting until the end of April; interested persons should attend any of the meetings before then. Anyone desiring further information can call 842-4004.
- On Wednesday, April 3, the McGill for Farmworkers Committee is sponsoring a Farmworker Film Festival in the Union ballroom, beginning at 7 p.m. Committee members and UFW staff members will be there to answer questions, and at least four films concerning the United Farm Workers and the migrant labour situation will be shown. Admission is free.
- In early April, there will be a convention of all the student boycott committees in Montreal to plan summer work. Any interested student may participate by contacting us. Part of this summer program may include an exchange program with students working on the New York boycott, which is directed by Richard Chavez.
- The regular Monday night meetings of the Quebec Farmworker Support Committee will be held every week at 8 p.m. at the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel.
- All UFW supporters are urged to participate in a mass demonstration protesting the policy of Dominion chain stores, beginning at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday, April 9. We will meet at the Dominion store at the Normandie Shopping Plaza at Salaberry and the Laurentian Autoroute in Bordeaux at 4:30 p.m. There will be a funeral procession to symbolize the death of the farm workers this year (with mock casket) to the home of Albert David provincial manager of Dominion Stores, with leafletting at strategic points.
- Meetings of the McGill for Farmworkers Committee are as follows: March 27 and April 3, Union B-27; April 10 and April 17, Union 123-124. Meetings are at 6 p.m.

LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP



THE MCGILL DEVELOPMENT FUND ALLOCATES OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE CREATION OF ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL LIFE-STYLES, NIFTY COURSE REFORM, DE-LECTURIZATION, MODULARIZATION, AUDIO-VISUALIZATION, AND SO ON. IN ORDER TO FULLY GRASP THE IMPLICATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF THE MOTIVATIONS FOR THESE INNOVATIONS, LEAN AND HUNGRY OFFERS A PRIMER IN COMMUNICATIONS, ENTITLED

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sender



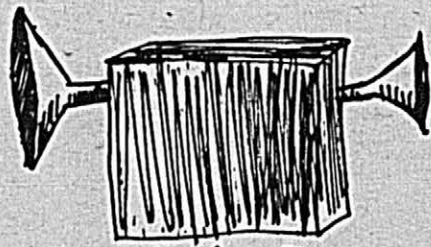
receiver

old style

THE OLD STYLE OF COMMUNICATION DEPENDED ON CHANCE AND OTHER NECESSITIES. THE INFORMATION HAD TO BE CODED AND DE-CODED BY BRAINS, ALWAYS SUBJECT TO COSMIC-RAY BOMBARDMENT AND SCHIZOPHRENIA. THE USE OF LANGUAGE WAS A RISKY BUSINESS. EXAMPLE: SENDER ASKS, "HOW ARE YOU TODAY?" RECEIVER PERCEIVES, "ARE YOU TODAY?" RECEIVER'S META-PROGRAM DECODES MESSAGE AS NONSENSE, CONCLUDES SENDER IS OUT OF HIS MIND.



sender



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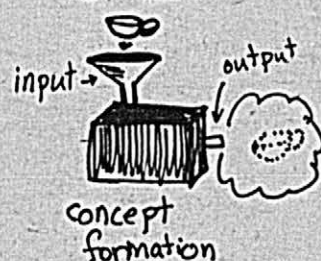
new style.



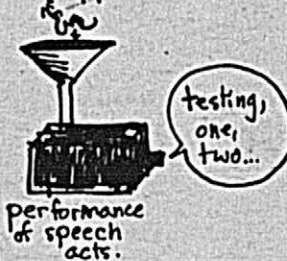
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Lesson 2: Practical applications of the Black Box.



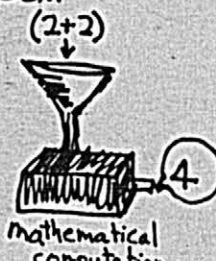
concept formation



performance of speech acts.



attractive planter.



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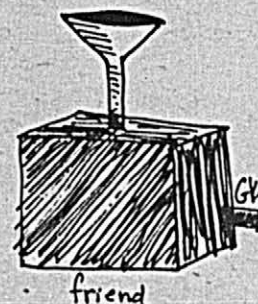


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Lesson 3: The University and the Black Box.

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OLD LINE EDUCATORS, THEREFORE, WISH TO DESTROY THE BLACK BOX. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO JOIN THE EVER-RISING NUMBERS OF BLACK BOXERS, SIMPLY ENCODE ALL YOUR INFORMATION INTO ON-OFF COMPONENTS AND BECOME A FINITE-STATE AUTOMATON. THEN FIND ANOTHER BLACK BOX AND GET IT ON.



friend

GRAPH 3-26

In McGill libraries

Organizers expect union by summer

by Andrew Phillips

Workers trying to unionize McGill's library employees expect to succeed before the summer break, but are prepared to renew their efforts next year if necessary.

"We expect to achieve accreditation by the end of May, but if we don't make it by then, we're ready to carry on through the summer and come back twice as strong in the fall," said Hal Doran, a library assistant in Redpath circulation active in the drive to form a local of the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) at McGill.

As the end of the school year approaches, union supporters are intensifying their activities in a final push to recruit more than half of the university's library employees — the minimum required to form a legal bargaining unit. Slightly more than 40 per cent of the approximately 250 employees have signed union cards so far.

Doran said he and other library assistants have been talking to employees individually about the union and working conditions in general: "We're willing to meet with people any time outside work to talk about the union."

Weekly meetings

Three weeks ago, the CUPE supporters started holding weekly information meetings in the Union. "People come and talk about all kinds of things," said Blackerwood library assistant Tapas Majumdar. "Some just want general information, some have particular complaints about what's happening in the libraries, and a few come to tell us what a lousy idea a union is."

"But the main thing is for people to come and talk. They don't have to be ready to sign a card right away," he said.

The summer holiday period poses some problems for the union drive, especially since there is a high turnover rate among library workers — as high as 80 per cent in some departments.

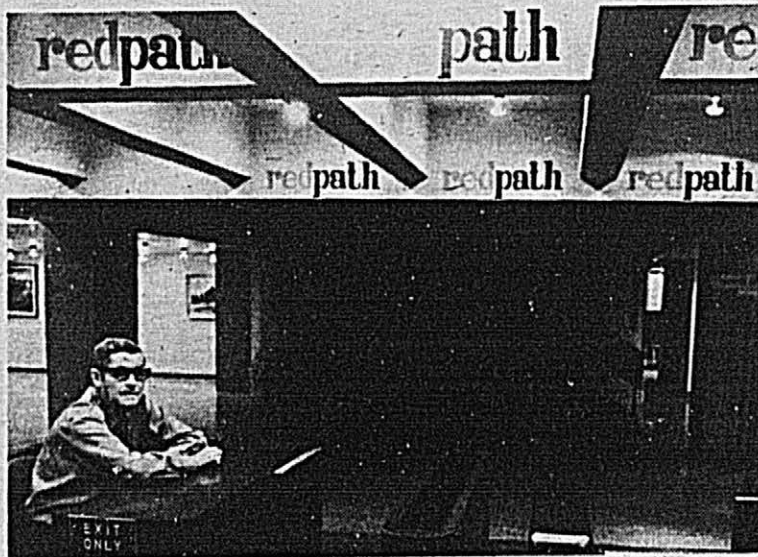
Important time

"This is an important time for us," said Doran. "I think people are conscious that the summer is coming up fast, and many will be making up their minds about the union in the next few weeks. That's why we're confident we'll receive accreditation by May 31."

The union supporters have faced a number of obstacles in their six-month drive to organize the libraries.

During the first term, they had to counter attempts to discredit CUPE and unions in general. Several misunderstandings about unions had to be cleared up, including fears that a union would create tense relations with the administration and that signing a union card could endanger an employee's job.

"These misunderstandings persist to a certain extent, but every time someone has made an incorrect allegation about the union, we have been able to counter it with facts and logic," said Luda Shpak, a Redpath circulation worker. "It's meant a lot of talking to people, but it also means that people will really understand what



a union is all about when we get accreditation."

At the beginning of this year, efforts by the McGill University Non-Academic Staff Association (MUNASA) to recruit members in the libraries posed another problem.

MUNASA — a non-accredited association grouping about half the university's 1,800 clerical, technical, and middle-management employees — has formed a section for library workers, which now has about 50 members. It has been backed in its efforts by the executive of the Association of Library Assist-

ants of McGill University (ALAMU), which was formally dissolved several weeks ago. Both organizations share a philosophy of "co-operating" with the administration to further their members' interests.

Ineffective opposition

"This was a rather ineffective attempt at organized opposition to the union drive," said Shpak. "It caused some confusion, but they didn't get very far, and they can't really do anything with the number of people they have signed up."

In January, CUPE lodged a complaint with the Quebec labour department to stop MUNASA's

library drive on the grounds that it is dominated by management and so cannot work in the employees' interests. An investigator from the labour department looked into the situation, and MUNASA has signed a letter promising to abide by the labour code in its library activities; but little else has happened.

The union supporters are also convinced that MUNASA has received preferential treatment from the administration. Two weeks before Principal Robert Bell made an official announcement of a raise for all McGill employees — paid for by the provincial government — MUNASA circulated a leaflet containing information about it. "If MUNASA has no ties with the administration, then why does it speak for Principal Bell?" asked Shpak.

Shpak said that even though the union has not yet managed to achieve legal status, its presence in the libraries has made the administration more ready to grant concessions, such as the wage increase.

Harriald case

Another example of this is the high-level discussions now going on about changing the grievance procedures," said Doran. He said the furor created by the union over the case of Bill Harriald — a medical library assistant fired February 7 during his probation-

ary period and subsequently denied the right to a formal grievance procedure — has accelerated discussions between the administration, the top administrative council in the libraries, and the MUNASA executive, over modifying employees' appeal procedures.

"Even though the union could do nothing legally for Bill, we made the administration very aware of what's going on," said Doran. "Up till now, they thought they could do whatever they wanted, but they'll be much more cautious from now on. If we can achieve this much without any legal status, then we'll be able to do a lot more once we're accredited."

Harriald, fired for alleged failure to satisfy job requirements, has been a vocal union supporter while contesting his dismissal, saying he was fired because of a personality clash with his supervisors.

"A number of people signed with CUPE because of Bill's case," said Doran. "These were mostly people who had been approached before and had refused to join, but made up their minds very quickly when they saw how vulnerable he and others are to arbitrary decisions while we have no union protecting us."

Democratic structures

The CUPE supporters have also taken steps towards establishing democratic structures as one way to ensure that when the union is established, it will be close to the membership.

"We started out with no real leadership," said McLennan worker Larry Feldman. "But once we started growing, we found there was a need for some sort of permanent direction — mainly to act as a focal point for information and delegating tasks."

He said a co-ordinating committee of six was elected at a general assembly at the end of December, in which about 90 per cent of those who had signed a CUPE card participated. Since then there have been three more general meetings.

"This committee is just for the drive," said Feldman. "Once accreditation is achieved, there will be a founding meeting to elect the first executive and decide the structure of the executive. And in the meantime, new elections can be held whenever the membership wants them."

"CUPE doesn't set down any norms for a local's structure. We can set up any kind of structure the members decide at a general meeting."

"We're very conscious of making sure things are democratically run to begin with," said Feldman. "That's one way of ensuring that the union itself won't be bureaucratic."

With a six-month campaign behind them and more months of organizing ahead — whether or not the union is accredited by June — the CUPE supporters aren't discouraged.

"You have to fight for things that are worthwhile, and we believe a union in the libraries is something important," said Feldman.

Wide gap between McGill and UQAM: Vaillancourt

by Jeff Kessler

Pauline Vaillancourt, a McGill political science professor currently teaching at the University of Quebec at Montreal (UQAM), says sharp political differences exist between the faculties and students of the two universities.

In an interview with the Daily, Vaillancourt — who successfully fought an attempt to fire her from McGill last year — said there is much more tolerance towards diversity of opinion among faculty at UQAM.

"There is a wide range of political viewpoints from staunch conservatives to orthodox Marxists," she said. "But we've managed to work around our differences."

Vaillancourt said the faculty act less like a "privileged elite" and more like employees who bargain for a collective agreement with the university administration.

"There is definitely a feeling of being a worker and seeing the administration as the 'partie patronale'," she said. "We remain unified because all the members of the political science department can choose the committee on hiring and firing. At McGill only the senior professors and several tenured junior professors can



Pauline Vaillancourt

choose."

Vaillancourt said the most important difference may be the way professors and students organize and relate to each other in the classroom. At UQAM the first day of class finds the professors and students jointly deciding any modifications in the syllabus and what the course requirements will be.

The professors state their political orientation and tell the class how this perspective will effect presentation of the material. At the end of the semester, the

required course/teacher evaluations contain several questions asking the students how well the professor understands his political position.

"The French/English split can't be better exemplified than by the differences between the political science faculties of McGill and UQAM," Vaillancourt noted. "There's absolutely no inter-departmental contact at McGill, academically or socially."

While it can be assumed that the McGill student body is more affluent — and conservative — than that at UQAM, this does not mean that UQAM is strictly a "working class" college.

"In fact," says Vaillancourt, "most students here are really quite middle class and have the same goals that most students at McGill have."

"However," she added, "they are extremely conscious and resentful of the fact that the elite — both English and French — is found only at McGill and receives all of its benefits while they have to contend with quite shoddy educational facilities."

Vaillancourt said this class consciousness is as strong as cultural consciousness among the students at UQAM.



The sons of the Rosenbergs with their parents' lawyer at Sing Sing in 1953, just before their parents were executed for alleged espionage. One of the sons will be speaking at McGill Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in FDAA. Stories on the Rosenberg case appear on pages 16 to 18.

Need for party of workers aired

by Eugene Lancaric

Speakers at the seventh Congrès des Affaires Québécoises expressed differing views last weekend on whether a working-class party independent of the Parti Québécois is needed.

More than 300 people from all over the province attended the conference, held at Laval University in Quebec City.

At the closing session Saturday, both Charles Gagnon, of the workers' newspaper *En Lutte*, and Rosemont CEGEP Professor Claude St-Laurent called for an

independent working-class party. Neither saw any value in working for socialism from within the PQ, agreeing that the "bourgeois-nationalist nature" of the PQ made it impossible to turn it into a working-class party.

Gagnon said the workers' party should be revolutionary, based on Marxism-Leninism; but St-Laurent argued for a mass party, "based on the present demands of the working class."

Gagnon said the party should be based on the most advanced sections of rank-and-file workers.

Disagreeing, St-Laurent said the party should be based on the unions, because the unions are "the only organizations the working class has at present." He called for a mass party representing all political tendencies and allowing the working class to achieve a revolutionary perspective on its own.

Gagnon replied that only the leadership and example of a revolutionary vanguard party could bring workers to recognize the need for a revolution. He said it was necessary to fight ruling-class ideology within the working class. Describing trade-union ideology as one of integrating workers into the capitalist system, he said unions could not be the base of a revolutionary party.

At another discussion during the conference, MNA Lucien Lessard (PQ — Saguenay) attacked the proponents of a working-class party as "socialistes a gogo," who spend their time drinking beer in taverns.

Lessard said the different regional interests of the workers and the low level of class consciousness made a class-based party "utopian".

Several of Lessard's listeners challenged him, saying a workers' party was needed precisely to develop class consciousness. One man denounced Lessard as a "clown" and said it was an illusion to think essential changes could come from the "bourgeois political parties."

Participants in a workshop on women's liberation debated two possible strategies for linking the women's movement with comprehensive social change.

A spokesman for the Quebec Federation of Labour said the women's movement should be based on women working outside the home, adding that it was necessary to end the "sexist division of labour in society".

Another panelist said that only an autonomous women's movement could put forth strategies and demands to meet the real needs of women. She said that women working inside the home as well as outside were potential bases for such a movement.

A discussion on the student movement revealed a division between proponents of a "student power" position and those who said students should support working-class struggles.

Claude Charron, former vice-president of the defunct Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec and now an MNA (PQ — St-Jacques), said students should deal with "things that students experience in their everyday lives."

Other speakers, however, praised student support for the recent Firestone strike and said the student movement should support off-campus struggles rather than fighting for student privileges.

West lives off Third World, says prof

by Andrew Plank

Peruvian sociology professor Julio Tresierra told a McGill audience last Friday night that underdeveloped countries are very rich in resources, but their wealth "nourishes the prosperity of others." Tresierra presented his views at a session of the International Festival sponsored by the International Students' Association. A second speaker, Asif Hasnain, talked about the changing social structures in Pakistan. Tresierra pointed to statistics which indicate that the United States and Europe consume more energy than they produce, while Latin America consumes only 35 per cent of the energy it produces and Africa only 26 per cent. Tresierra said the imbalance between resources and

population is due to "excessive use of resources by a segment of the population, depriving larger numbers of the product of their labour."

Tresierra identified three successive strategies of imperialism based on industrialization. The first is to concentrate on extracting raw materials from underdeveloped countries. Then economic "aid" is provided to encourage the development of these industries. The industries eventually become mechanized, and this results in a surge of unemployment.

The second strategy is to introduce the "image of industrialization" by allowing extracted raw materials to be manufactured into semi-finished products, then later permitting the finished products to be re-imported, Tresierra said.

The third strategy is what

Tresierra calls "true industrialization." In this stage the multinational corporations invest in labour-intensive manufacturing in order to increase the national income of the underdeveloped countries. According to Tresierra, the aim of the multinationals is to increase consumption of other goods they export to these countries.

Tresierra believes that these strategies deepen and perpetuate the dependency of the poorer countries. As a result their economic development does not proceed according to their needs, but rather in accordance with their needs of the advanced countries.

The second speaker Asif Hasnain, a McGill economics student, reviewed the changes in the social structure of Pakistan since it was granted its statehood in 1947.

Hasnain said the merchant class

that migrated from India into the urban areas of Pakistan now constitute a "millionaire elite which is the nucleus of the Pakistani capitalist class."

Hasnain said the bureaucracy that developed disabled all attempts at parliamentary government from 1947 to 1956, and "was making the choice of who was going to be a capitalist or not based on kickbacks and bribes, not on skill." The resulting formation of family cartels and the military takeover of 1958 siverley hindered economic development, he said.

Hasnain said that although Pakistan is often used as a model of economic development "the cornerstone of development was overvalued money." He pointed out that this, together with low labour wages, allowed Pakistan to offer food at half the price of any other country in the world.

Tanzanian socialism seen as a model

by Edward Liu

The Tanzanian High Commissioner to Canada, F. Rutakyamirwa, last Friday said that his country's form of indigenous African socialism could serve as a possible model for Third World nations faced with the problems of development.

The Tanzanian philosophy of self-reliance, Rutakyamirwa told his audience, is concerned with the development of people as human beings:

"Human respect and dignity is the

first concern of human fulfillment... and the society in which we live must provide opportunity for self-fulfillment." Real development, he continued, shouldn't be measured simply on technological or material terms.

Speaking on the theme of "Dependence and Development in the Third World," sponsored by the McGill ISA for its International Festival, Rutakyamirwa reaffirmed Tanzania's continued moral support for freedom fighters in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bis-

sau, Rhodesia, and South Africa who are engaged in the struggle to bring about equality in the African continent.

"The freedom fighters," he said, "are not fighting against another race, but against oppression, violence, and injustice."

Although the primary responsibility for human liberation rests with those to whom freedom is denied, Rutakyamirwa noted nonetheless that "colonialism, racial exploitation and oppression is a human disease" and that the world

cannot absolve its responsibility to help cure it.

On the question of foreign aid, he ventured that the donors' and recipients' interests need not "coincide as long as they reconcile with the (native) peoples' desire for progress."

Rutakyamirwa expressed some skepticism about "non-interest" aid. Aid is accepted in Tanzania, he said, on the condition that Tanzanians "exercise control over their own internal and external affairs."

Does anyone have a spare museum?

by Shelley Orbach

Little known to most students, but still languishing in McConnell Hall of the co-ed residence complex, lurks the mind (and body) of a bright young artist.

Officially known as the Artist-in-Residence, Ahmed Yar Khan presides over a group of both amateur and not-so-amateur artists.

To deny that the Artist-in-Residence program has been a smashing success is to ignore the many monuments to the creative power of the hand — paintings.

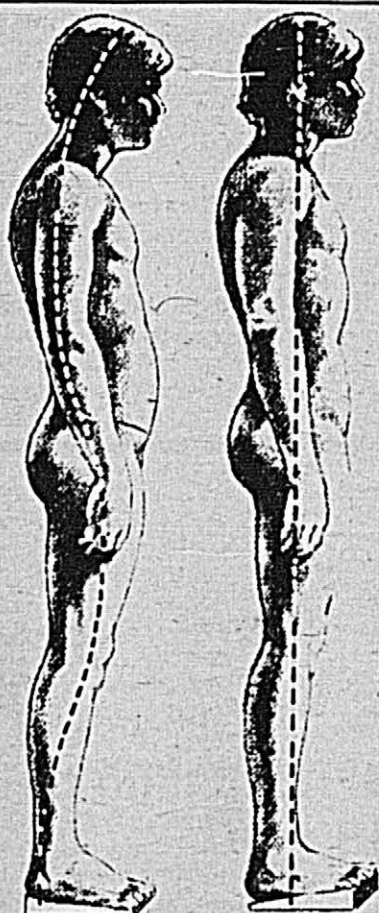
There are so many paintings just lying around the residences — paintings by students, by Ahmed — that no one knows exactly what to do with them all. They range in

style from surrealist to impressionist, post-impressionist, realist, and post-realist.

McConnell Hall is beginning to resemble New York City's Museum of Modern Art — except for size and space. The paintings need a museum or some kind of exhibition hall to call home.

Anyone with a spare museum is welcome to get in touch with McConnell Hall or Ahmed Yar Khan. Those interested in viewing or creating some fine artwork under very excellent guidance, or in learning penmanship, candlemaking, or batik, can also speak to either Ahmed or McConnell Hall.

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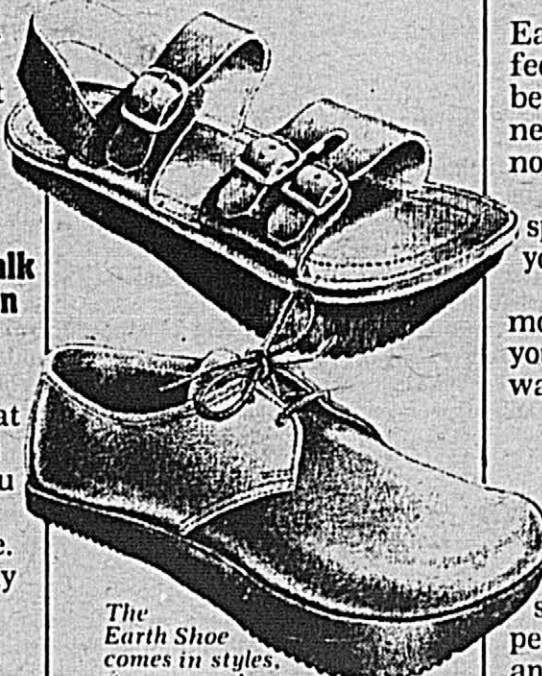
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When you first put the Earth Shoe on, you may feel a little odd. This is because you will be using neglected muscles you're not used to using.

Wearing my shoe is a special way of exercising your body while you walk.

You should wear them moderately at first, until you get used to this new way of walking.

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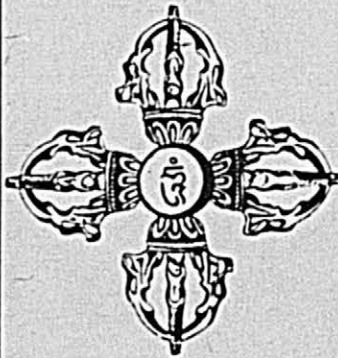
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Elections on Wednesday April 3rd, Union 327, at 7 PM.
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Phone 392-8940 for information, or come to Union B-40.

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Wednesday, March 27.

8:00 p.m. Room 219, Leacock
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Workers make hockey their business

by Arnold Bennett

Bobby Orr uses SWP hockey sticks. So do thousands of youngsters throughout Quebec and other parts of North America where hockey is popular.

What is unusual about SWP is that it will soon be one of the few factories in North America to be owned and administered by its workers.

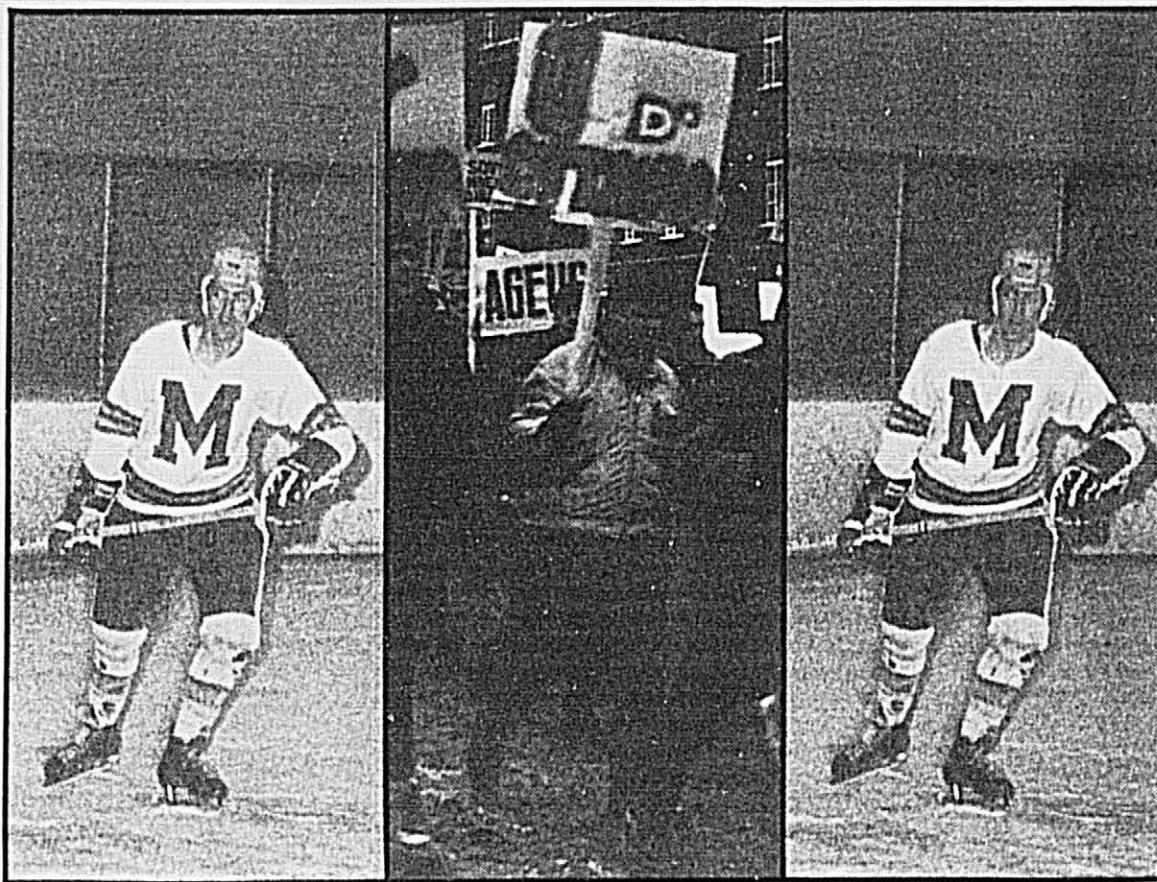
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However, in 1971 the Dugre brothers sold the factory to an American firm, Bookfield Sportman Goods, and things began to go sour. When the union representing the 45 workers in the factory wanted to negotiate a new contract, the new bosses threatened to shut down the factory if the employees did not accept a salary cut.

The union, an affiliate of the woodworkers' federation of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, enlisted the aid of experts in business administration from the University of Sherbrooke and did a study on the enterprise's management and marketing.

Their conclusion was: if business was going badly, it was due to bad management. The new bosses had, for example, installed automatic equipment to dry the glue faster, but all this did was drastically decrease the resistance of the hockey sticks.

At any rate, management decided to close the factory in December 1972.



The union, however, had all the information it needed to know that the factory was viable. The workers decided to study the possibility of buying the factory and running it themselves.

They formed a company based on active capital in order to avoid the complications created by the Ministry of Financial Institutions every time a cooperative applies for a charter. They offered to buy the installations and the factory for

\$210,000, taking over the name and trademark (SWP Inc.), but not the company and its debts.

To form the new company, the 45 workers in the factory put up \$25,000 and named two representatives to the board of directors. The Sherbrooke Central Council of the CNTU, which had set up a portfolio management society for this purpose, invested \$50,000, which it started to raise from members of the whole CNTU in the form

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comment

Streaking: the latest cop-out

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This year, we will spend another \$2 billion on pet food alone while less than 5,000 miles away, at least a million human beings have died or will die from the drought and ensuing famine of West Africa.

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Big deal! We will probably insist on going to Europe to pollute the Europeans' air and inflate their economy, making life so much more difficult for the swarthy, migrant African workers slaving in the sweatshops of European economies.

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will be more political kidnappings for ransom. The super-rich will shudder a bit — and society's outcasts will continue to find the barrel of a gun the only language that can bring results. How else will officialdom listen to the cries of pangs and the suffering of the poor?

An American president is found to be a liar, a tax-evader, and a conniver. His first vice-president, the hero of the jingoist zealots, is caught on the take. Suddenly, words of wisdom about the "boobery of negativism" looks more like demagoguery coming from a simple crook.

Yet a slimy Congress is afraid to do anything, because collectively Nixon mirrors themselves as "wheeler-dealers" in the same political game of avarice, patronage, and doing favours for American Big Business. Just let the American people be fucked; after all, as one fuming-made American housewife puts it, "We are a nation of sheeps!"

North of the American Hell, Pierre and Margaret look so much more desirable in Ottawa. They produce more babies, for one thing. And that is enough sign of penitence for overwork!

Meanwhile, the satellization of Canada by its southern neighbour continues. While French and Anglo-Canadian brothers and sisters quarrel over how to play house, the burglar from the south loots the valuables in the safe.

Here at McGill, we will probably continue to shut our psychological gates to the problems of the outside. It is oh-so-nice to hide behind the smugness of academia. There is little to worry about beyond textbooks, paperwork, and the mysterious pervers who masturbate in McLennan library.

Dean Mirza is probably chuckling secretly in his office today. Thank God, he muses, there won't be a student riot for the day. Like a convict in death row, he gets another day of grace.

The dean has no cause to worry. The death penalty has been commuted by collective complacency. McGill students have more mundane hangups, like sexuality, that tyranny of the genitals, and that \$20,000-a-year career after graduation.

A streak-on affair will probably save the campus from numbness and boredom. I hope it can be more successful than the Winter Carnival. After all, it is not easy to interest the walking corpses these days!

Two centuries ago, Marie Antoinette uttered the famous solution to the bread famine afflicting the masses of Frenchmen. "Let them eat cake!" she said.

The modern, sedate Marie Antoinettes will probably fare no better in the crisis of our times: "Streak-On" has replaced "Let them eat cake!"

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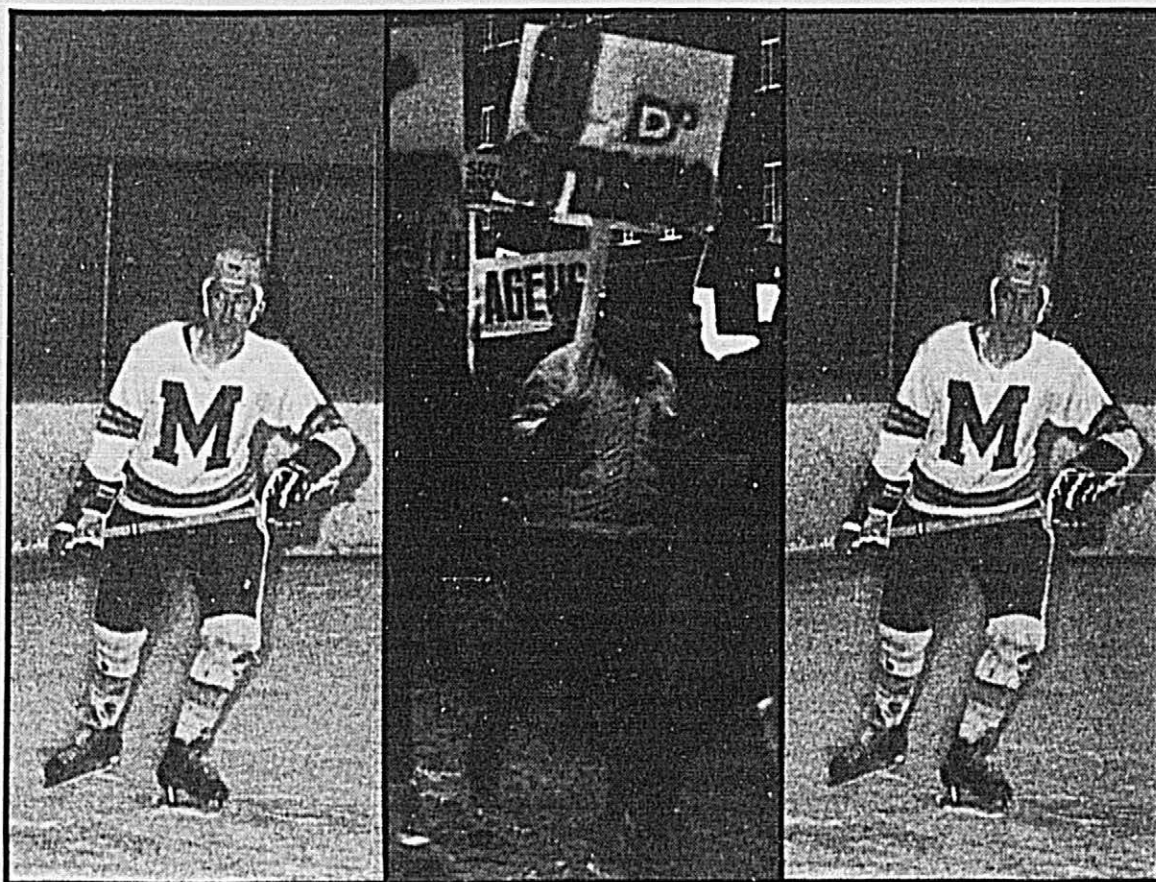
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Patricia Hearst will be released. There

will be more political kidnappings for ransom. The super-rich will shudder a bit — and society's outcasts will continue to find the barrel of a gun the only language that can bring results. How else will officialdom listen to the cries of pangs and the suffering of the poor?

An American president is found to be a liar, a tax-evader, and a conniver. His first vice-president, the hero of the jingoist zealots, is caught on the take. Suddenly, words of wisdom about the "boobery of negativism" looks more like demagoguery coming from a simple crook.

Yet a slimy Congress is afraid to do anything, because collectively Nixon mirrors themselves as "wheeler-dealers" in the same political game of avarice, patronage, and doing favours for American Big Business. Just let the American people be fucked; after all, as one fuming-made American housewife puts it, "We are a nation of sheeps!"

North of the American Hell, Pierre and Margaret look so much more desirable in Ottawa. They produce more babies, for one thing. And that is enough sign of penitance for overwork!

Meanwhile, the satellization of Canada by its southern neighbour continues. While French and Anglo-Canadian brothers and sisters quarrel over how to play house, the burglar from the south loots the valuables in the safe.

Here at McGill, we will probably continue to shut our psychological gates to the problems of the outside. It is oh-so-nice to hide behind the smugness of academia. There is little to worry about beyond textbooks, paperwork, and the mysterious pervers who masturbate in McLennan library.

Dean Mirza is probably chuckling secretly in his office today. Thank God, he muses, there won't be a student riot for the day. Like a convict in death row, he gets another day of grace.

The dean has no cause to worry. The death penalty has been commuted by collective complacency. McGill students have more mundane hangups, like sexuality, that tyranny of the genitals, and that \$20,000-a-year career after graduation.

A streak-on affair will probably save the campus from numbness and boredom. I hope it can be more successful than the Winter Carnival. After all, it is not easy to interest the walking corpses these days!

Two centuries ago, Marie Antoinette uttered the famous solution to the bread famine afflicting the masses of Frenchmen. "Let them eat cake!" she said.

The modern, sedate Marie Antoinettes will probably fare no better in the crisis of our times: "Streak-On" has replaced "Let them eat cake!"

Behind the Thailand uprising



For the last several years, the media has been publicizing the decline in student activism among North American students. In other areas of the world, students are far from apathetic—they are actively struggling against oppression and exploitation in their society.

In the last year, students have mobilized in many nations, especially in Chile, Greece, Spain, Ethiopia, Thailand, South Korea, and Indonesia. This article will explore three of these: Thailand, South Korea, and Greece.

Since 1948, the United States has heavily supported the right-wing Thai military. From 1948 to 1973, American "aid" amounted to \$1.7 billion, most of it being directed to the military, including paying the salaries of Thai mercenaries in Laos and Cambodia.

These mercenaries, under direct American control, are still fighting today, long after the Paris agreements have supposedly ended U.S. direct involvement in the Indochina War. And, the U.S. still maintains Navy and Air Force bases in Thailand, both to discourage Communist influence in Thailand, and to serve as bomber bases in the event that the U.S. again feels it "desireable" to bomb North Vietnam.

Supports U.S. aggression

Since World War II, Thailand has been a strong supporter of U.S. aggression in Korea and Indochina. The U.S. has ensured

this by making Thailand's support a prerequisite for American aid. This aid permits the military to maintain a repressive regime at home.

During the mid and late 1960s, Thailand was experiencing a major economic boom and was being touted as an American "showcase", along with such "enlightened" countries as South Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines.

Until 1971, Thailand was technically a parliamentary democracy. In November of that year, the right wing of the army, led by General Thanom Kittikachorn, and General Phraphas Charusathira took control of the nation, purged all moderate government members, and abolished all representative institutions.

Since the coup, the economy has stagnated. Some 85 per cent of the population still lives under conditions of feudal agriculture. There have been several years of poor weather and crop failures, the price of rice has skyrocketed, and many farmers have been forced to sell their lands in order to buy sufficient rice to stay alive. Taking advantage of this situation, unscrupulous merchants have been speculating in rice, and the government has refused to take any action. There have been reports of famine in many parts of Thailand.

Thai students become radicalized

Thai students, traditionally from the privileged classes, and politically "moderate", have become increasingly radical as the injustices in their society have become more obvious.

As a result of the Thamon coup and deteriorating economic conditions, the National Student Centre of Thailand (NSCT) started speaking out, and attracted support among the more progressive forces in Thai society and on the international scene. Since all

Students battle

Park regime faces stiff opposition

In October of 1973, students were on the march not only in Thailand, but in South Korea as well.

Students began marching against the Park Chung Hee dictatorship. Soon, they were joined by civil, literary, and religious figures. A campaign was organized to collect 1,000,000 signatures for the restoration of democracy.

Kim kidnapping

The demonstrations were touched off by the international protest against the kidnapping of exiled opposition leader Kim Dae Jung from his Tokyo hotel room by agents of the South Korean secret police.

Following this incident, the New Democratic Party, and anti-Park group, called for Koreans to engage in "all-out struggle" against the military dictatorship.

Park responded with a general crackdown against dissidents. Article 53 of the constitution was invoked. This provision allows Park to take emergency measures "in time of national calamity or grave financial or economic crisis". This constitution is a one-year-old creation of none other than Park himself.

Foreign reporters warned

Thus, anyone who criticizes the

constitution or advocates its revision is subject to up to fifteen years imprisonment. Foreign reporters were summoned by the South Korean government and warned that this means them too. Japanese correspondents were singled out for special treatment, and were called to the Information Office, where they received a special dressing-down. The Japanese had made many anti-Park statements in the Japanese press, especially over the Kim kidnapping affair. The Japanese ambassador was also warned to "caution" reporters.

Park's government gave the secret police the authority to investigate all critics of the constitution, a document giving Park absolute power. Army generals were appointed to courts-martial which will try those charged with various anti-government crimes.

In addition, the national police were stationed at all important intersections in cities throughout Korea.

It was, furthermore, made a crime to criticize the decree ordering the above crackdown.

By December, the press had been completely gagged, the National Assembly was reduced to

a rubber stamp outfit, all political parties had been banned, and the secret police enlarged.

Universities centre of opposition

The centre of opposition to this fascist regime was and is Seoul National University. Among the students, the primary issue was the kidnapping of opposition leader Kim. This university was also primarily responsible for the overthrow of another right-wing dictatorship, that of President Syngman Rhee, in 1960.

In November, 400 students rallied and demanded the end of secret police terror, freedom of the press and complete information from the Park clique on the Kim affair. A student boycott closed thirteen colleges of the university, and many other schools closed in sympathy.

In Ewha and Sukmyung universities, both women's schools, students wore black ribbons to symbolize the death of democracy, and to express their solidarity with the students of Seoul National University. They also voted to boycott classes until all arrested students were freed, and campus surveillance by the secret police ended.

In Yonsie University, 1,000 students walked out under the

slogan "Don't trample on the conscience of the nation".

At Korea University, 2,000 students clashed with police, and the government closed the university for one week.

In all, 239 students were arrested, and by week's end, thirteen were still in jail, two were sentenced to eighteen months, and one to one year.

As a result of the Kim affair the South Korean regime offered numerous apologies to the Japanese government in an international face saving gesture without, however, admitting its complicity in the matter.

U.N. debates Korean question

These protests, both domestic and international, couldn't have come at a worse moment for the Park dictatorship. While the protests and Park's crackdown were exposing the moral bankruptcy of the South Korean regime to the entire world, the United Nations General Assembly was debating Korea's U.N. status. One resolution, sponsored by the West, called for the admission of both North and South Korea to the U.N. Another, sponsored by the Soviet Union and China called for the reunification of Korea, and the admission of one Korea.

for

Greek passive



political parties had been banned, the students became the leaders in the anti-government struggle.

In June of 1972, a party of high government officials and their mistresses went on a private hunting trip in a game sanctuary. The trip came to public attention as a result of the crash of the party's helicopter. The affair brought immediate press and student criticism, while Prime Minister Kittikachorn ludicrously claimed that they had been on a secret mission.

In Ramkhamhaeng University, a group of nine students published a satire on top government leaders, and were promptly expelled by the university's rector.

by Bill Wolfertz

On June 21, 10,000 students demonstrated in Bangkok in behalf of the expelled students and called for a new constitution within six months. The government responded by firing the rector, but protests continued since the constitution had now become the real issue.

Students gain support

At a public rally in October, the students called for the rapid adoption of a new constitution. The students made public a list of 100 prominent supporters-writers, intellectuals, and even police Major-General Sa-Nga Kittikachorn, the Prime Minister's brother! Thanat Khoman, the former foreign minister ousted in 1971 coup, called for better relations with China and North Vietnam, as well as the removal of all US military bases from Thailand.

By this time, the military government had succeeded in alienating most sectors of Thai society, including many circles of the ruling class. There was rising discontent throughout the country

caused by increased inflation, especially the cost of rice, and by the police state methods of PM Thamon. The dictatorship was becoming increasingly corrupt, incompetent, and brutal.

The final confrontation between the government and the students began in late-October of 1973, when university students in Bangkok issued mild demands for a new constitution and free elections. Twelve demonstrators and professors were arrested and charged with "instigating public unrest and trying to overthrow the present government."

Protest rallies were held at several universities, notably prestigious Thammasat University in Bangkok, which demanded the release of the prisoners and a new constitution. Under this pressure, the government announced a new constitution within three years, then twenty months, and finally one year, and agreed to release the prisoners on bail. They refused bail, however, and said they would remain in jail until the constitutional issue was settled. The government which had first locked them up, now physically threw them out of jail.

Students march on Bangkok

Several hundred thousand students from throughout Thailand marched to Bangkok, where they gathered in front of the Parliament Building. Police attacked the demonstrators with tear gas and the students responded by throwing rocks and burning vehicles and government buildings.

The army then arrived on the scene with tanks and automatic weapons, and the battle continued for most of the day. About 125 students were killed and 850 were wounded.

Government resigns

Late in the day, PM Thanom submitted his resignation to King

Bhumibol, who then went on television to announce the government's resignation. The King stated, "This is the beginning of a democracy". He appointed Sanya Dharmaskiti, the rector of Thammasat University, to the office of Prime Minister.

In response, students paraded through the streets carrying portraits of the King, while a small number of students continued rioting. They charged police headquarters but were driven back with heavy losses.

The following day, streets were deserted except for students who stayed behind to clean up the mess.

Prime Minister Sanya announced the formation of a new cabinet mostly of civilians, including three university rectors and one dean of students, and promised a new constitution in six months. He also froze the assets of former government members and ordered a probe of their bank accounts and extensive real-estate holdings.

Government policies to be reviewed

In spite of the collapse of the reactionary military government of General Thanom and company, progressive forces are still threatened both by the die-hards in the Thai military, and the U.S. military.

After the restoration of civilian rule, the U.S. government stated that the coup would not affect Thailand's policy towards either U.S. forces or their bases there. Since this statement was made without any consultation with the new Thai government, it is safe to say it is a threat.

The new government, however, plans a thorough reconsideration of all policies, domestic and foreign. Relations with the U.S. are under review as a result of a major incident involving the U.S. CIA.

social progress

students no longer



In early November of last year, a memorial service for "leftist" former-Premier Papandreou turned into a major battle between police and Athens students.

One week later, demonstrations at Athens Polytechnic University spread into the streets of the capital. Thirteen were killed and several hundred wounded, and President Papadopoulos imposed martial law.

Papadopoulos overthrown

The unrest gave the military the excuse it had been looking for to overthrow Papadopoulos. The new president is Phaedon Ghozakis, 57, commander of the First Army, in central Greece, who is friendly with King Constantine. This is not to say he is in any way progressive.

He accused Papadopolous of trying to return Greece to the liberal democracy which existed before the 1967 military coup. He charged that "The people were literally being dragged into an electoral adventure". (sic) This is the same language used to justify the previous coup. He also

charge Papadopolous with not fulfilling the goal of the "cleansing of public life", and allowing the country to be pushed into "the same habits against which the armed forces revolted in April 1967".

The recent coup of November 25 brought fairly rapid recognition by the U.S. as was, of course, to be expected.

The Greek government, in a very defensive mood, told foreigners essentially to mind their own business. In the past, the fascist Greek regime has come in for widespread criticism among the members of NATO, and Greece was almost expelled from the Council of Europe several years ago because of widespread torture.

In the wake of the coup, 34 students and one journalist in Salonika (northern Greece) were to be court-martialed for having staged a sit-in at Salonika University before the coup. After the mid-November revolt in Athens, 200 to 300 were still being held, and twelve were killed in the clashes.

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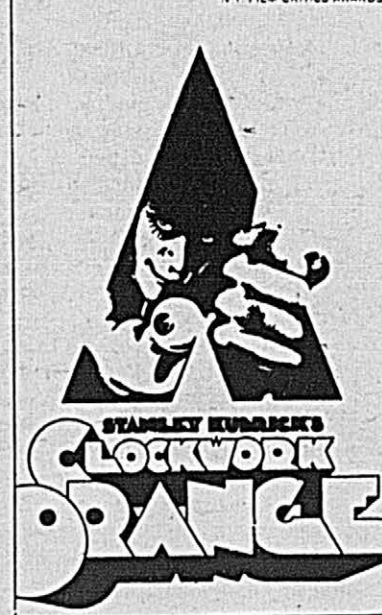
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would like to thank all members for their
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Thursday, March 28: "Hospital Sepsis"

Thursday, April 4: 1) "Tracheotomy and
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Thursday, April 11: "Safe Cerebro Electrotherapy"

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*Bernard
Haller*



et alors?

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and let us know of it.

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Bridge Club
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Divine Light Society
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India Students' Society
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Italian Students' Society
Japanese Students' Society
Latin-American Students' Society
Legal Aid
Malaysian-Singapore Students'
Society
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Outing Club
Players' Club
Radio McGill
Red & White Revue
Savoy Society
Skydiving Club
Stamp Club
Student Information Centre
Yoga McGill
Young Socialists' Club
All Undergraduate Societies

If any group of McGill students would like to start a club or
society at McGill, information concerning the establishment
of a club or society (Constitutional Guidelines) can be
obtained at the Students' Council offices in the University
Centre.

MacDonald defends energy policy

by Jeff Kessler

The goal of the Canadian government is to develop Canada's natural resources as quickly as possible while gradually increasing its domestic control over those resources, said Donald MacDonald, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. He was speaking before an audience of Young Alumni last Wednesday.

Macdonald reviewed the effects of the world "energy crisis" on Canada and said that "some of the best customers of Canadian products may be forced to economize on some of the stuff we sell."

"However, we ourselves are fortunate to have oil, gas, hydropower, coal, and abundant uranium supplies," MacDonald said. "The situation won't be as tight as it could be because of our technology." MacDonald cited Canada's comparatively safe nuclear reactor as an example of a technological advantage that Canada has developed.

With regard to Canadian oil exports to the U.S., MacDonald said, "At present we use 900,000 barrels of Alberta oil a day west of the Ottawa Valley line and import 865,000

barrels a day east of the line. Approximately 1 million barrels a day are exported to the U.S. When the Toronto to Montreal pipeline is finished we will be subtracted from the U.S.'s allotment."

MacDonald admitted that Canada has put itself in the unenviable position of having to export out large quantities of its own nonrenewable resources. "Early on, because Canadian markets were not big enough," he commented, "we had to agree to many quick export contracts. Now we realize our mistakes. Even so we have still managed to cut exports of oil to the U.S. by 300,000 barrels a day over the last year."

During his talk MacDonald rigorously defended the much criticized National Energy Board (NEB). The NEB has frequently been accused of "selling out" Canada's resources to foreign investment and destroying Canada's natural and human ecology in the process.

After his appearance, MacDonald was interviewed by the Daily. He was questioned specifically about charges against the NEB with regard to the controversial

Athabasca Oil Sands projects and the MacKenzie Valley pipeline.

The Daily asked MacDonald what his feelings were concerning the announcement by Premier Lougheed that Alberta has agreed to evenly split the profits with the giant Syncrude consortium (owned by Exxon, Atlantic Richfield, Cities Service, and Gulf) which will begin operations in 1980.

MacDonald said that even though he disagreed with this profit sharing plan, "Alberta had the right to deal with Syncrude any way it wanted to."

The Daily pointed out that there is some suspicion that Great Canadian Oil Sand Company (presently working the Athabasca oil fields) is sending its profits south to its parent company, Sunoco, in order to escape taxes. There is also some suspicion that the NEB has been lax in watching G.C.O.S. The Daily asked MacDonald if Syncrude couldn't do the same in order to avoid dividing any profits with Alberta.

MacDonald replied that the NEB is carefully reviewing Syncrude's application to send oil south to its parent companies. He insisted that "the Board will be very careful to see that no hanky panky is going on between Syncrude and its controlling companies."

The Daily asked MacDonald about the NEB handling information dealing with the possible human, natural and financial dislocations the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline project might cause. The NEB will make a recommendation to the government before it is debated in Commons before all the facts about the pipeline become public.

MacDonald again defended the NEB,

stating, "We will take full responsibility for the Board's report on MacKenzie. For the first time the NEB has all the facts, not the oil companies."

"We've spent over \$20 million on independent studies measuring social and technological problems, the assessment of the pipeline, and the geological potential of the MacKenzie Valley," he said.

"In other words," MacDonald added, "our geologists have been the ones to give information to the Board and not the companies."

Canada's "Energy Czar" was also asked his opinion of Michel Jobert, the French Foreign Minister who, at the "Oil Consuming Nations" conference in Washington, refused to go along with a United States proposal for the formation of one world-wide oil consuming nation organization. Jobert proposed that Europe deal separately with the oil producing countries.

He criticized Jobert's position at the recent energy conference, characterizing him as "typically Gaullist." "Jobert thinks he can bring back 'la politique de la grandeur' simply by standing up to the U.S. for narrow political gain," said MacDonald. "However it certainly is not going to help anybody."

The Energy Minister was asked by the Daily how much research is being done to assess the feasibility of harnessing other sources of power, such as solar and wind energy.

MacDonald ended the interview by replying that little, if any, research is being done in these areas because of "our geographical disadvantage of our developing commitment to uranium for the future."

It's dirty at Great Lakes—dirty and dangerous to the worker's health—as it is in many Quebec factories. In normal times the workers at Great Lakes process graphite and carbon for batteries. But today they are locked out.

Elsewhere in Quebec there are asbestos dust, silica dust, chemical by-products, gas, fumes of all kinds, a thousand dangers which ruin the health of the workers little by little. Slow death.

Industrial diseases are a form of evil that one talks of from time to time, on the occasion of a conflict like the one at Great Lakes, but they continue to gnaw away at the health of thousands of workers regardless.

The bosses don't care. The main cause of industrial diseases is not the asbestos or coal or silica dust—it's the rapacity of the bosses and their frenzied pursuit of profits. They tell the workers that they have to produce, that safety measures are for later.

Work accidents are another consequence of this. At Great Lakes they are eight times as numerous as in other enterprises of the same type.

Sometimes, in extreme cases, a law won due to the workers' struggles is applied to protect the workers. But in most cases a dead worker is of no more interest to a capitalist as his function as a producer is over. The capitalists prefer to get as much use out of a worker as they can at the lowest possible cost. That is why health and safety measures are not applied. They cost too much.

At Great Lakes, for example, the maximum tolerable concentration of dust is 2.3 milligrams per cubic metre of air. But in the factory only two of 31 samples had a weaker concentration. Other samples showed concentrations of 151 or 138 or 196 milligrams per cubic metre.

The only protection a worker is given against the dust is a clumsy, stuffy mask which doesn't provide



Death by slow poison

any real protection.

Another example of the disregard for the workers' safety at this Berthierville factory is the presence of deadly carbon monoxide fumes. Since this gas is odorless, special equipment is needed to detect it. But according to the second government report on the situation, the detectors are not located properly and are defective. "We find that the concentration of carbon monoxide exceeds the permissible level in many places," the report also says.

The workers at Great Lakes come home from the job with spots on their lungs, burning skin and respiratory problems.

At Canadian Steel Foundries in Montreal 300 of the 1,000 workers suffer from silicosis, a disease caused by the settling of silica dust in the lungs. Last September the workers walked out to oppose a painting operation which was letting off deadly carbon monoxide gas, and also to protest the atrocious health and safety conditions in the factory. They won their demands after 18 days on strike.

Silicosis blocks the lungs. After several years in a factory like Canadian Steel Foundries, a worker begins to have more and more difficulty breathing. After 15, 20 or 30 years a worker has to either stop work or die.

This situation can be found in most metallurgical factories. Silicosis is the most pervasive industrial disease in this sector of the economy.

The chemical industry has its own particular dangers. At Squibb, which makes pharmaceuticals, workers suffer from diseases caused by contact with various types of hormones. Skin irritations are common. Some men develop breasts, while some women's menstrual periods are disturbed.

But one of the best known diseases is certainly asbestosis, caused by the settling of asbestos dust in the lungs. At one asbestos

products company in Valleyfield, Astens-Hill, 22 of the 144 workers suffer from asbestosis. After 12 or 13 years of work at Astens-Hill a worker is sure to reach a 10 per cent invalidity rate, which is enough to qualify him for workmen's compensation from the government. In one year, one worker at Astens-Hill passed from 15 per cent to 25 per cent incapacity due to illness. In another year, two workers died from asbestosis. But in most cases nothing is heard about people who die from industrial diseases. They quit work first and die at home.

In the Thetford region conservative figures show more than 200 active cases of asbestosis, in which people have to stay away from work more than 10 per cent of the time. The disease has often ravaged this region and is well known and feared. The mortality rate for asbestos workers in the Thetford region is 20 per cent higher than for the rest of the population. One journal recently revealed that after two years of work in one mine, 38 per cent of the workers are already sick.

These deaths by slow poisoning are not accidents and are not due to chance. Rather, they bear a close resemblance to murders, but ones in which the murderers are at liberty.

The companies want to increase their profits by increasing productivity, and they don't have time to "waste" on safety and sanitation. Not only do they not want to waste additional time, they want to reduce "useless" and "non-productive" costs by cutting back on facilities that already exist.

The companies also enjoy a strange immunity from prosecution by the government when they evade or totally ignore the laws. When workers register a complaint about health and safety violations or when health inspec-

tors pass through some factories, reams of reports are written then neatly filed away.

At Canadian Steel Foundries, one report sat on the shelf for three years. At Great Lakes, two reports have already been issued and the government has just proposed to solve the health and safety problems at that plant by recommending a third report!

If a report is ever followed up, and a company is prosecuted for an infraction of the health and safety regulations for industrial and commercial establishments, then the enterprise may be condemned to pay a fine of \$500 or \$1,000. This is utterly ridiculous, since a company can save thousands of dollars each year by not respecting the regulations. It is to the company's advantage to ignore the regulations.

In some cases, as in that of Great Lakes, it is possible to prosecute a company under the Environmental Protection Act. The penalties under this law are more severe but here as elsewhere the law is not enforced. In most of these cases the law is a useless piece of paper which justifies the salaries of the politicians and nothing more.

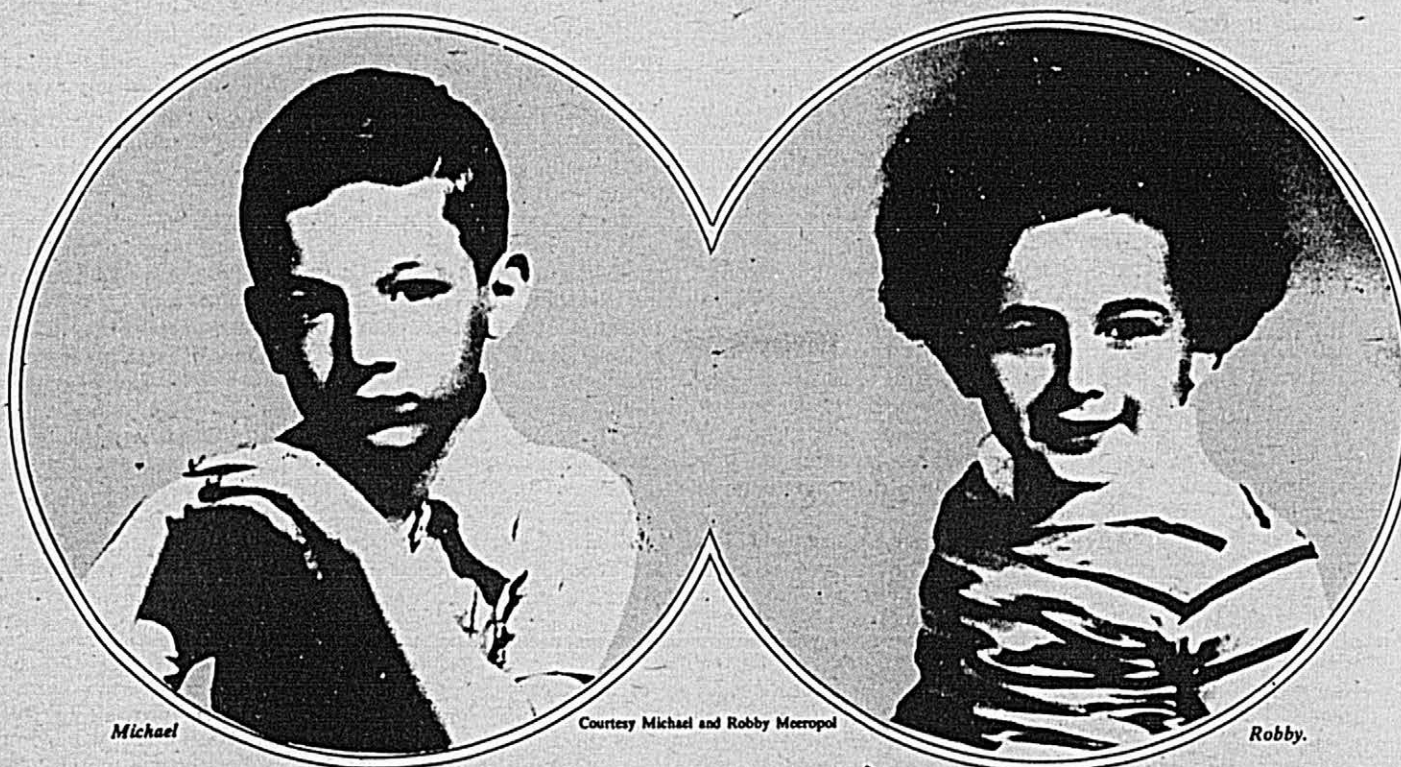
If the workers want to protect their health and their lives they have to fight. The right to health is not yet recognized in this society, and has to be fought for in the same way that decent pay has to be fought for.

At Canadian Steel Foundries the workers fought for their right to health. They organized themselves in a committee and waged a struggle outside the "pattern" established by the company and accepted by the international union. They were successful, and other workers throughout Quebec are learning from their example and applying it.

This article was translated and adapted by Arnold Bennett from Bulletin Populaire.

Twenty Years After

Conversations with the Sons of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg



Michael

Courtesy Michael and Robby Meerpol

Robby.

Michael Meerpol, son of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the only Americans ever executed for treason, is coming to McGill on March 28. Michael, and many others, believe that his parents' execution was unjust.

He has been the subject of several recent articles and television programmes in Canada and the U.S.

The following interview was abridged from one done with Michael and his brother Robby last fall, by Jonah Raskin of University Review.

In 1950, when Harry S. Truman was President and the United States was at war in Korea, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, two young New Yorkers, were arrested and charged with stealing the secret of the Atom Bomb and passing it to the Russians. They were found guilty, sentenced to die in the electric chair, and blamed for American casualties in Korea. Morton Sobell, who was tried with them, was also found guilty and was sentenced to thirty years in prison. On June 19, 1953, Julius and Ethel were executed at Sing Sing. Throughout, they maintained their innocence; they refused to name names and implicate other innocent people.

There were world-wide demonstrations to protest the treatment and the execution of the Rosenbergs. In the United States too, in the midst of McCarthyism and the Cold War, there were significant protests. The trial, the conviction, and the death of the Rosenbergs was an attack on the millions of Americans who participated in radical political activity in the 1930's and 1940's. In other trials the government assaulted the leadership of the Communist Party, and the trade union movement. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were not leaders. The government's aim in the Rosenberg trial was to drive fear and terror into the hearts of ordinary people who signed petitions, went to meetings, marched and picketed, and gave money to anti-fascist causes. The trial also crystallized the myths of the Cold War, generating anti-communism, fear of the Russians, Russian agents, and nuclear war.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had two sons—Michael and Robby. Michael was ten-years old when they were executed, and Robby was six.

We feel that it's important to talk about the

Rosenberg trial now because the men who are responsible for their execution are still in power. Kaufman and Saypol are leading judges; Roy Cohn is defending McCarthyism as fiercely as ever. They are guilty of murder.

It is also important to hear Michael and Robby because they are not defeated. They have suffered a great deal, they have been persecuted and harassed, but they are also committed political men, humane, and kind. They are radicals in their own right.

A great many people helped in this interview, including Elli Meerpol, Annie Meerpol, Robert Friedman, Maisie McAadoo, and Marshall Perlin.

—JONAH RASKIN

UR: What do you think is the political significance of the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg?

Michael: The first point to make is that they were framed knowingly by the officials of the government in charge of the case. This includes Irving Saypol and Roy Cohn. It was not a case of over-zealous prosecutors who thought they were on to something. They knew they were using perjured testimony and forged material. In fact, they are legally guilty of conspiring to violate our parents' civil rights. The political significance was the government's desire to brainwash the public into believing in the traitorous nature of domestic Communism. It was the usual game of isolate and terrorize the left.

Robby: By 1950, the government had succeeded in creating an atmosphere of fear and repression, but it still had yet to demonstrate the danger of domestic communists. My parents' trial did all these things quite effectively. It showed that not only were there "reds" at home, but that they were actively trying to destroy the country. This fake threat-from-within argument is one of the cornerstones of the national security rationale that still pervades our government policy today. We see it re-appearing in Watergate as a justification for all sorts of activity. The trial fixed indelibly in American minds the supposed villainous nature of communism and the need for the government to do anything in order to stop it.

UR: Do you feel that the political climate now,

with all the Watergate revelations, is more conducive to a re-opening of the case?

Robby: Definitely. The biggest obstacle we have to overcome is the public's unwillingness to believe that the government could have been dishonest.

Michael: Yeah, for years my parents, Morty Sobell, and all their defenders, have been charging perjury, forgery, and a government conspiracy. Now that Watergate has revealed to the people that that stuff does go on, maybe they'll be willing to listen to us and take our well-founded charges seriously. But there's more to re-opening the case than public opinion. Perhaps a Congressional investigation, a Warren Commission style body, or an evidentiary hearing for Morty Sobell—he's still in government custody till 1980 you know.

UR: Suppose it were re-opened, whatever the forum. What do you think could be accomplished legally and politically?

Michael: If true justice were done, our parents would be publicly vindicated, and all the murderers who are running around loose would be tried for their crimes. Naturally, that is what we want. Realistically, the best we can hope for is public understanding of the way the government sold the public on the Cold War and of the wave of anti-Communist and anti-liberal repression that swept the nation after 1945. This understanding would be extremely important in blocking the kind of "isolate the left and cow the liberals" campaign Nixon and Agnew waged in 1969-70 against the critics of their domestic and Vietnam policies. Telling lies about the left has been an important element of success in the government's campaigns for some of its most outrageous policies. The Nixon-Kissinger "withdrawal" from Vietnam is a perfect example. They got the country and themselves so up in arms about the sexual and drug mores of the anti-war activists that the "good people" of Kent, Ohio, applauded the massacre of four students in May, 1970. Reading James Michener's book about Kent State really scares the hell out of you.

MEMORIES

UR: What are your opinions on the role of the Communist Party in the trial?

Michael: Well, it is my understanding that the CP wouldn't touch the case at first. Go back and read the *Daily Worker* and you'll see that the trial and pre-trial hysteria got little or no coverage. In the early period of putting together the Committee, the CP was not involved at all. They were more concerned with *their* cases and protecting the leadership.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS

UR: Do you think the government deliberately planned and exploited your parents' case as part of their cold war policy to arouse an anti-communist fever during the Korean War?

Robby: Walter and Miriam Schneir in their book *Invitation to an Inquest* mention the policy decision to go ahead with the development of the Hydrogen Bomb as making it necessary to get more public support. It is possible the U.S. was thinking of making a preemptive strike against Russia as well as to gather support for Korean War polity.

Michael: I don't believe in Grand Conspiracies manipulated from a Central Committee of the Establishment, though the Watergate and related activities of the Nixon gang do fit that conspiratorial picture. Generally, I believe that specific leaders and decision-makers take their cues from general policy guidelines. Truman's loyalty program and the persecution and conviction of Alger Hiss, The Taft-Hartley Act perjury trials, and the Smith Act trials all indicated to local U.S. Attorney's and local State District Attorney's which way the judicial winds were blowing. Saypol and Cohn decided that Harry Gold, the pathological liar, was too good to be monopolized by J. Edgar Hoover as the "only" atom spy. They'd use him to start spinning an espionage ring. I'm sure they wanted to go further than Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Some have suggested they wanted to expand the list of confessions and implications until they ended up with top Communists and after conviction, would use the proof of Communist perfidy and treason to invoke the Concentration Camp provision of the McCarran Act to clear the left from the country totally. This is speculation. Maybe they wouldn't have had to. Maybe the left was already dead and the spy cases were an exercise in over-kill.

A NEW MCCARTHYISM?

UR: Do you see a revival of McCarthyism in the United States now with political firings, grand jury investigations, bullying of the press?

Robby: There has always been an element of government that wants tighter controls. The Nixon Administration was headed in that direction and the nation seems to be swinging to the right. The



left had to fight in the sixties for all it had won and it's a mistake to think those victories won't erode away as we lose strength. However, Watergate has been a setback to McCarthyism and fascism here. I don't think it is a major setback but we've bought some time. You know, with the development of surveillance technology, fascism becomes a much stronger possibility. People are becoming more upright about that type of snooping. It may be off the topic a bit, but this is one of the issues involved in our suit. We're really upset about our private relationships with our parents being invaded and falsely described in a best-selling book of "general non-fiction."

Watergate is just an "in-house" struggle, one part of the ruling class against the other; neither side wants to rock the boat too much and if the Nixonites and Republicans become discredited the

other side will resort to much the same techniques once they are in power. Watergate may cause the government to be more discreet but on the local level police repression will continue.

Michael: I see that in 1969 the Nixon Administration was faced with a domestic insurgency represented by "campus unrest" and "civil disorders." They were also faced with a split within the Establishment over the War. The Kennedy-Harriman group wanted to cut our losses and take up a defense of the Empire on more secure soil than Vietnam. Though the assassination of Robert Kennedy did not permit the voters to referee between these two groups, Nixon knew that he had to respond to both the radicals and the opposition within the ruling class. Repression of the radicals became a very important tool. Vilification, grand juries, political



firings, and outright murders—all of these were used against the Black and White lefts. The liberals, and especially the liberal media, were lumped with the left in an effort to discredit them and perhaps to silence them. All the repressive aspects of the Nixon Administration revealed by the Watergate investigations were aimed at this two-fold approach. And I must say they have partially succeeded. If they hadn't blown Watergate we might now be witnessing the inauguration of fascism.

UR: Do you think that it could be argued that to steal the secret of the Atom Bomb from the U.S. could be interpreted as a progressive action and a blow for World peace against nuclear holocaust?

Robby: First of all, we have the problem that there was no secret to steal. The illusion of the secret of the Atom Bomb was very important to Americans. They thought it was a little secret formula, but the idea sounds silly to me, like a James Bond movie. Any nation with the technology and financial resources can put a bomb together. The basic scientific principles are known and were known internationally. Americans were convinced by their government that only America could do it; it was very macho. If you read many scientists' statements in 1945 and '46 you can see for yourself that they said there was no secret. They also predicted that Russia would be capable of making a bomb within five years and they were right. So you see your question is entirely hypothetical. If I were more removed from the case I might be able to speculate about it. I think it's dangerous to do so because many people incorrectly felt precisely what you have proposed. These people were wrong and fell for the line the government handed out. Because of this, it's dangerous and destructive to speculate about this.

JEWISH INFLUENCE

UR: How much were you influenced by Jewish culture and how do you relate to your Jewishness today?

Michael: I was *bar mitzvahed* and went to Hebrew school until I was 13. When I was younger I went to a *shule*—a non-religious cultural school where Jews learn about the heroic traditions of resistance like the Maccabees, and songs of the

Warsaw Ghetto. I've always considered myself Jewish though I am not at all religious. In *Gentlemen's Agreement* this Jewish agnostic says that as long as there is anti-semitism even the agnostics must insist on being recognized as Jews. I



guess I feel that way.

Robby: I'm not into Jewish culture, especially since I've started to study cultures all over the world. I'm much more likely to think of my heritage as human heritage—the heritage of all peoples. Nazism is as much a part of my heritage as the Maccabees are.

UR: What are you talking about? You're not a Nazi.

Robby: What I mean to say is that all the things that people have done are part of my heritage—that includes the good and the bad. Just because my great-great grandfather was a deeply religious Jew in Russia doesn't mean that I'm closer to him than I am to an Indian.

UR: The Rosenberg trial forces you to think about what it means to be Jewish in America. It forces you to make choices. You can be a Julius Rosenberg or an Irving Kaufman.

Robby: I saw those choices growing up. I had rich, politically conservative cousins on Long Island, and then there were my adopted parents who were middle-class radicals. I kept on thinking why be Jewish, why be anything? You can find great heroic traditions in all religions. You can find the pig in all of them. You can find the basic division between oppressor and oppressed in every one of them, too. I



don't think that there's anything that stands out in Jewish culture, any more than in any other culture.

THE FUTURE

UR: What do you believe is the best way for you to maintain and preserve the integrity of your parents?

Robby: My father wrote in his last letter to Manny Bloch, "Never let them change the truth of our innocence." I believe I can best preserve their good name by spreading the word and by continuing my political activities.

Michael: One thing is certain. We are going to be in this fight, this attempt to vindicate them for the rest of our lives. Though we have always wanted to lead our own lives, make contributions as ourselves, and not as our parents' children, we recognize that there is significance today, especially in the light of Watergate, in beginning to call for a re-opening of the case. That's our first step. We will of course pursue the Nizer suit until we win. That was essential to preserve the copyright on the letters so that we could, sometime in the future, re-issue them along with previously unpublished letters. Watergate may make a re-issuing of the letters very timely right now and we are currently exploring that possibility.

We have always felt that the best way to be our parents' children was to struggle hard for social change. Now we believe that part of that struggle includes a life-long commitment to the vindication of Ethel and Julius.

THE FUTURE

INVITATION TO AN INQUEST



Invitation to an Inquest, Reopening the Rosenberg 'Atom Spy' Case
by Walter and Miriam Schneir
Penguin Books, 487 pp.; \$3.50
by Julian Sher

As they both awaited execution in the Sing Sing death house, convicted "atomic spies" Julius and Ethel Rosenberg wrote: "History will record, whether we live or not, that we were victims of the most monstrous frame-up in the history of our country."

The Rosenbergs were executed on their fourteenth wedding anniversary, June 18, 1953. But it is only recently that history is beginning to record the U.S. government F.B.I. plot to convict two innocent people on charges of "stealing" the atom bomb secret for the Russians. The Schneirs' book has been instrumental in unveiling this chapter of America's repressive history.

Jolts the reader

The authors began their investigation into what the FBI still considers its "most famous case" convinced of neither the guilt nor the innocence of the Rosenbergs. Their study thus jolts the reader with the force that only an objective, carefully documented book can have.

The Rosenberg trial was the focal point of the McCarthy era. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, along with their close friend Morton Sobell, were named by Ethel's brother, David Greenglass, as members of a Russian spy ring. A convicted spy, Harry Gold, confessed to acting as the liaison between the Rosenbergs and the Russians. The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death; Sobell is currently serving a 30 year prison term; and Greenglass, co-conspirator turned prosecution star witness, was rewarded with a lighter sentence of 15 years.

As the Schneirs present the trial transcripts, the reader at first cannot help but doubt the Rosenberg's innocence in the face of an apparently airtight case. Though one may be repelled by the rabid anti-communism of the prosecution and political bias of the judge, one has to agree with the Schneirs that the criminal proceedings provide no impartial eyewitnesses, foolproof alibis or any other "clear cut basis for deciding the truth."

Slowly, however, the pieces begin to break apart... and fall into a frightening

new picture:

•A missing console table of the Rosenbergs, which the prosecution claimed was equipped with special photographic equipment for spying purposes, is found. It fits the Rosenbergs' more innocent description as a simple table — but the court refuses to examine the exhibit.

•Five of Julius' friends are tenuously linked by the prosecution to an alleged spy ring. But not one is indicted, named as a co-conspirator, or even called as a witness.

•Much of the prosecution's case rested on the testimony of Harry Gold who allegedly served as the only link between the Rosenbergs, Greenglass, and the Russians. But the Schneirs' examination of Gold's pre-trial confession reveals considerable FBI prodding and numerous serious contradictions with his trial statements.

Invalid evidence

These and other revelations cast doubt over the Rosenbergs' guilt. But the real blockbuster comes when extensive independent investigation by the Schneirs reveals that a key government exhibit — a Hilton hotel registration card placing Gold in the same city as Greenglass — to be invalid, and a probable FBI forgery, because of conflicting stamped dates. The Schneirs thus conclude that Gold never met Greenglass to transmit information to the Russians. The Rosenbergs, then, were not only unjustly convicted, but they were murdered for a crime that did not even happen.

The Schneirs reconstruct the actual "crime" this way: Ethel Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, decided to cooperate with a witch-hunting FBI in framing the Rosenbergs with the hope of gaining immunity from a serious offense to which he had falsely admitted, and lesser crimes he actually committed. The FBI was probably after Julius Rosenberg with the aim of naming some alleged "higher-ups" in the Communist Party who could be used in a spectacular show trial. But Julius Rosenberg's refusal to buckle under to untrue charges forced the FBI to develop a case so tight he would have to be convicted. They charged his wife, in an attempt to weaken his resistance, and went so far as to abduct his friend Martin Sobell.

Bizarre tale

It's a bizarre tale, but there is an element of truth in Ethel Rosenberg's statement that she and her husband "are the first victims of American fascism."

The Schneirs do a masterful job, not only in unravelling the plot, but in placing it in the historical context of the McCarthyite hysteria. "The trial — staged against a backdrop of national anxiety over the Korean War and possible atomic conflict with the Soviet Union — was a product of its times," they write. Time and again, one marvels at how the press and government could convict people for "stealing" the atom bomb secret when leading American scientists at the time pointed out the atom bomb was not a secret formula that could be scribbled down and passed on the Russians. The extent to which a threatened capitalist society will go to preserve itself is seen when President Eisenhower and the convicting judge blame the Rosenbergs for starting the Korean war, if not "altering the course of history!"

In whipping up anti-communist hysteria, the commercial press played a vital role, as the Schneirs show. The press laid the groundwork for the Rosenberg conviction by leading millions to believe that rings of "atom spies" were selling the "secret" of the atom bomb to the Russians. Newspapers unquestioningly printed press releases from the FBI and the government packed with incriminating lies against the Rosenbergs. In words still relevant today, Julius Rosenberg noted: "It is indeed a tragedy how the lords of the press can mould public opinion by printing... blatant falsehoods." Only one American newspaper (aside from the Communist Party paper) considered the Rosenbergs innocent — the radical newsweekly *The Guardian*.

Painstaking and imaginative

The Schneirs complement to the power of the facts they are revealing with a style of investigative journalism that is both painstaking and imaginative. They are diligent enough to check up on the correct title of a Bennett Cerf book referred to in trial testimony; skillful enough to cite key passages in the trial transcripts to capture the mood and drama; and yet warm enough to portray the Rosenbergs as human beings

("Whoever invented celibacy," Julius wrote on death row to his wife, "deserves to be shot.")

But when all is said and done, the Schneirs' book would be just a classic for history buffs and political science students if it was not for the relevance of the Rosenberg case to North Americans today.

The Schneirs uncover a very ugly part of American history which today's rulers and the liberal press would like much to forget. There is, however, a direct line between the Rosenberg executions and current American politics. On the most superficial level, of course, one of the Republican senators who rose through the ranks as a communist witch-hunter is now president of the U.S.

But there is a deeper link: whenever threatened by popular unrest the American ruling class has always resorted to, among other things, the bogeys of foreign enemies and domestic subversion. Millions of dollars were spent by the Nixon administration in a series of trumped-up conspiracy charges which fell flat on their face — Angela Davis, the Berrigans, Vietnam Veterans against the War, Ellsberg... It is indicative of increased political awareness among the public and the growing decay of society that the state in the sixties and seventies cannot generally get away with murder as it could with the Rosenbergs.

Watergate has shown that crimes like the murder of the Rosenbergs are not yet over as long as a ruling class is willing to go to any lengths to preserve its power. Nixon's "plumber" squad, directed not only against the left, but also at his own bourgeois opponents, and the recently revealed Pentagon spy ring represent moves by the most reactionary sector of the American ruling class towards fascism. For the moment, the majority of the industrialists and financiers who run the U.S. feel the crisis is not yet so severe as to merit fascistic measures; and Nixon stands a good chance of getting the boot for his premature actions which dangerously undermined popular confidence in bourgeois democracy. In post-Watergate America, the exposure of the murder of the Rosenbergs and the nature of a society that can commit such a crime assumes all the more significance. Herein lies the worth of the Schneirs' excellent book.

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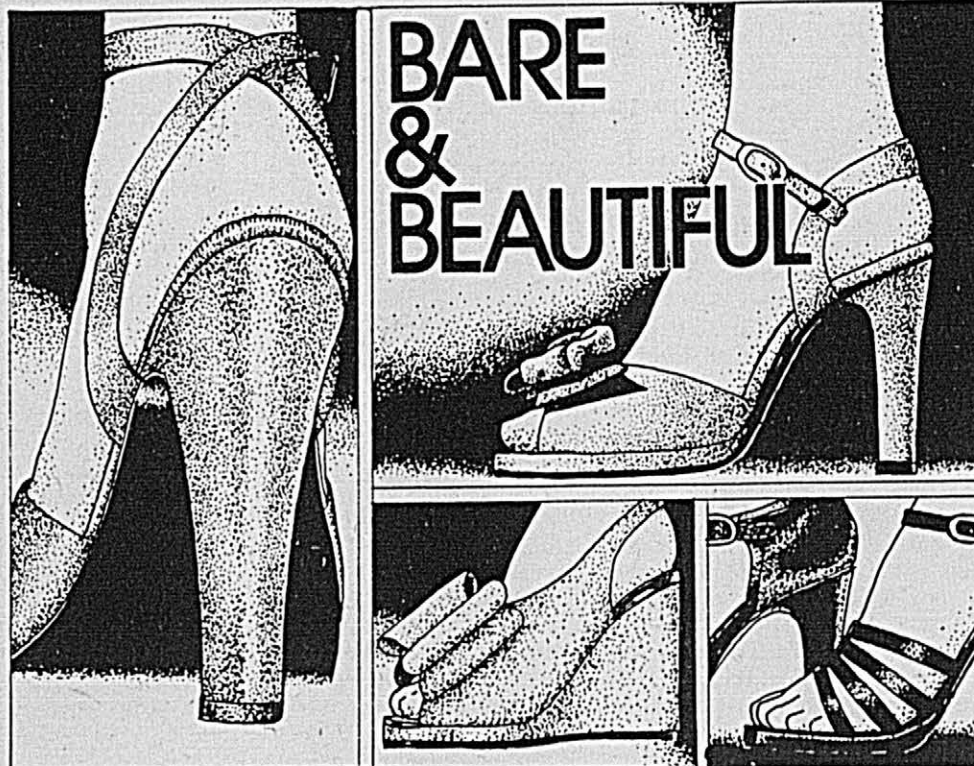


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October crises don't just happen in October anymore



by Arnold Bennett

There was a time not so long ago when if you wanted to have a genuine crisis in Quebec, you had to hold it in October. There were, of course, strikes and demonstrations at other times than October. St. Jean Baptiste Day (June 24), for example, was very popular with nationalists, and the 1960's saw an almost annual tradition of head-cracking sessions by police in Montreal and Quebec City on that day.

Before the "Quiet Revolution" of the 1960's, of course, one did not even count by the Octobers and June 24's. Duplessis was in power, along with the Padlock Law, J.W. McConnell, Noranda Mines and the Roman Catholic Church, and the only demonstration of note came in 1955 when nationalists and sports fans broke windows along St. Catherine Street to protest the suspension of Maurice "the Rocket" Richard. Those were the days when Pierre Elliot Trudeau, Gerard Pelletier, and Jean Marchand were "reds" and disapproved of things like police repression, and when a militant strike was rare, very long, tragic for the workers involved, and remembered for years by historians for its impact on the development of Quebec consciousness.

Fresh air too dangerous

The Quiet Revolution changed all this. The technocrats, the professionals and the nationalist businessmen who led the Liberal Party at the beginning of the sixties opened

the shutters a bit to let a taste of the winds of change rush in — and then slammed them shut when people began to find the fresh air too invigorating. It was all right to give government employees the right to strike, for example, as long as — heaven forbid — they didn't use it!

First middle-class nationalists and then workers became increasingly disillusioned in the sixties as they found that the Quebec government's willingness and capacity to meet their demands was limited. And so we got nationalist demonstrations, radical but elitist political parties like the Rassemblement pour l'Indépendance Nationale (RIN) and elitist terrorism in the form of the FLQ.

October a tradition

By 1968 the masses and the labour movement finally began to get in on the act, and the annual October crisis became a tradition. In October 1968, in the same month that the Confederation of National Trade Unions decided to initiate political action, there was a massive revolt by Quebec CEGEP students, fed up with an educational system that was only preparing them for unemployment. They demonstrated in their thousands and occupied their buildings in the best student power tradition, but their actions had somewhat more impact in Quebec than did those of the "new leftists" in U.S. colleges.

In October 1969 the Montreal police

walked off the job for a day to protest the way Mayor Jean Drapeau was treating them. Militant taxi drivers took advantage of the situation to march on the downtown garage of their arch enemy, Murray Hill Limousines, which held a monopoly on traffic from Dorval Airport. Company goons on the roof of the garage decided that property took precedence over human life and fired into the crowd, wounding several and killing a plainclothes provincial cop.

Meanwhile everybody and his brother went wild on St. Catherine St., appropriating goods from store windows. Eventually the cops came storming out of the Paul Sauve arena on their motorcycles and the riot came to an end.

Drapeau decided that nothing like this was going to happen in "his" city again and rammed through a by-law (eventually ruled unconstitutional) making all demonstrations, including the Santa Claus Parade, illegal in Montreal.

The Big One

The great riot of 1969, however — even with its aftermath of women being arrested after chaining themselves in the street to protest the by-law — was quickly forgotten when the next October crisis came along. The 1970 crisis gave its name to all previous and subsequent October Crises. In the interim there had been an FLQ bombing campaign and a provincial election in which Tweedledum, posing as an increasingly illi-

beral Liberal Party, and replaced Tweedledee, played by the dying Union Nationale. The Parti quebecois, which at that time was posing as the great progressive hope of the Quebec people, has been royally screwed by an electoral system which gave it seven seats with 23 per cent of the popular vote, by "le coup de Brink's", in which the commercial press had assiduously reported the flight of a convoy of Brink's trucks — but later found to be empty — towards the Ontario border.

The FLQ, then presumed to be the "vanguard" of the revolution, struck in October 1970, kidnapping first British Trade Commissioner James Cross and then Quebec Labour Minister Pierre Laporte. The FLQ's manifesto denounced the exploitation of workers and was widely publicized, as the FLQ had demanded. The manifesto received wide support among students and among the more politicized workers — even if the FLQ's tactics did not — and the powers-that-be began to run scared.

War Measures Act

On October 16 Laporte was found dead and the government unleashed its reign of terror. The War Measures Act was rammed through Parliament, creating retroactive and vague political "crimes", sending the army into Quebec, and giving the police sweeping powers.

Troops with loaded machine guns

patrolled the streets of Montreal. Hundreds of political dissidents were arrested in the wee hours of the morning and held for days or weeks without being charged, without bail, and without the right of communicate with anyone. Hundreds of apartments and homes were ripped apart by raiding police, particularly in student and working class areas. The cops confiscated everything "subversive", including, in one case, books on cubism which they thought were about Cuba.

Drapeau's cops also did their best to sabotage the municipal opposition party, FRAP, which was trying to contest the October 25 civic elections. Two popular candidates were among those arrested and FRAP was smeared by Drapeau and federal cabinet minister Jean Marchand as a "front" for the FLQ.

Not only the police and the government were riding high. From testimony at the current Quebec government crime probe, it now appears that the local Mafia was collaborating actively with the police and the Liberal Party. Evidently the Godfather wasn't the first mafioso to see himself as primarily a "legitimate businessman" with large stakes in maintaining the established order.

Repression radicalized many

The orgy of police terror, press censorship, slander and corruption that was the October Crisis left its imprint on the consciousness of every Quebecois who lived through it. Small liberals became radicals; radicals became revolutionaries. And many people who were panicked by government and media propaganda into thinking that the War Measures Act was right and necessary would rethink their positions a few months or a year later as new facts came out, and as government repression began to affect them directly in other forms.

Labour leaders had opposed the War Measures Act and the suppression of civil liberties in October 1970, but many rank-and-file workers had been afraid and had not agreed with them at the time.

But by October 1971, the last of the "October" crises, many workers had caught up with their leaders and soon would pass them in militancy. The catalyst of 1971 was the October 29 demonstration in support of the workers at La Presse, who had been locked out by Power Corporation since July. More than 15,000 workers showed up for the demonstration, the largest labour demonstration in Quebec history up to that time. The police, instead of trying to arrest all the demonstrators, cracked heads instead, and a woman died in the panic.

New militancy

October 29, 1971, radicalized the Quebec union movement. It destroyed the American-made and media-nurtured myth that demonstrations were for "hippies", "long hairs" and students. It instilled a new militancy into union leaders like Louis Laberge of the Quebec Federation of Labour, who was among those clubbed by the cops. It strengthened the determination and solidarity of the La Presse workers, who joined all their rival unions together into one common front and brought their struggle against Power Corporation to a victorious conclusion in February 1972.

October 1971 was also a time for manifestoes, this time by the labour movement, as both the CNTU and the QFL came out with important political documents that flayed the capitalist system and called for workers to organize for socialism.

And so the time for "crisis" moved out of October and into May, or rather, into all seasons, as workers everywhere in Quebec became more and more militant, more and more politicized. The La Presse common front was the model for the Common Front of the 210,000 public service employees, who struck in April 1972 demanding that the lowest-paid workers receive a minimum of \$100 a week. The government first resisted the concept of a common front of all

the unions, then resisted the demand for the \$100 minimum. It did not want to pay women the same as it paid "family heads" and it did not want to alienate its friends in the business world by paying a minimum wage that they would soon be forced to emulate. To protect the "public welfare" the government went to the courts and obtained injunctions against strikes by the low-paid and militant hospital workers. The unions ignored the injunctions and went on strike anyway. The courts sentenced more than 30 rank and file union officials to heavy fines and prison sentences of up to one year, then sentenced the three top union leaders to a year in jail.

For rank-and-file workers throughout Quebec, this was too much. They saw workers and union leaders being bludgeoned with savage sentences, while corporate violators of laws and injunctions were "penalized" with pocket money fines, if they were prosecuted at all.

The government thought the workers were disheartened. There had been dissension and back-stabbing by top officials in the CNTU, who did not want to defy the government's anti-strike legislation, and wavering by the other union leaders who mistakenly saw the leadership split as evidence of lack of grass-roots support.

But when the sentenced union leaders went to jail on May 7, 1972, the government's illusions were shattered. The rank-and-file, those who supposedly were "led by the nose" by their union leaders, revolted.

Spontaneous revolt

It was a spontaneous revolt. In Sept-Iles, in St-Jerome, in Haute-Rive, in Baie Comeau, in industrial towns throughout Quebec, workers from both the public and the private sectors walked off the job. Workers took over radio stations and broadcast the truth about the strike. The town of Sept-Iles was completely taken over by strikers. The private sector workers, the highly-paid iron ore workers of Sept-Iles, had not been involved in the Common Front strike. But they realized that if the government was allowed to get away with its repression, no unionized worker would be safe.

And the end of the May Revolt a week later did not end the militancy of the workers who had lived through it. The old days when Montreal was the hotbed of Quebec radicalism while the rest of the province remained "backward" were over once and for all. Even while the commercial press was gloating about a supposed decline of labour militancy in the wake of the Common Front strike, that militancy was being channelled into new forms. And even while the Common Front seemed to disintegrate over the new few months while rival construction unions feuded on the job sites and the top union leaders bickered, the rank-and-file was resisting the disintegration and calling for renewed unity to fight further government repression.

Base level organization

In St-Jerome, in Sept-Iles and in Joliette the veterans of the May Revolt came together in political action committees to expand the existing core of militants. New local struggles emerged. In St-Jerome workers at Regent Knitting Mills occupied their factory for several weeks late in 1972. In Joliette, a town with a decades-long conservative tradition, workers at Firestone fought for nearly a year against a giant multinational corporation and against the bureaucracy of their own international union, and won last January with the help of a boycott of Firestone products supported by union members throughout Quebec. And after they had won the strike they continued to organize to defend their gains and to help other workers, like those at Canadian Gypsum in Joliette and at Shellcast in Montreal, who were still on strike.

By May 1973 the Common Front was well on the road to recovery from the wounds

Indians only winners at LG-2

Strange things have been happening at James Bay in the past few days. The work camp at LG-2 has been burned to the ground and the mammoth hydro-electric development has been delayed for anywhere between a few weeks and a year, depending on which newspaper you read. The only thing that is certain about what happened at LG-2 last week is that nothing that has been said about it can be taken at face value.

The situation is confused, the labour movement is divided, and the commercial press would just love to keep it that way. There are two versions of what happened from union spokesmen so far. Louis Laberge, president of the Quebec Federation of Labour, maintains that the destruction of LG-2 was the result of a spontaneous uprising by rank-and-file workers against rotten working conditions and arrogant bosses. Marcel Pepin, president of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, charges that the destruction was caused by a handful of QFL hacks in a move to intimidate contractors into not hiring members of the CNTU.

Workers interviewed in Matagami shortly after the LG-2 fire expressed anger about being fed cold sandwiches after working in 50-below-zero weather and about the arrogance of American bosses on the project who said that Canadians know "fuck all". It is clear that many workers were glad to see LG-2 go up in smoke and glad to see the James Bay Development Corporation upset, even if they had nothing to do with the destruction themselves.

In 1972 union rivalry exploded into violence in Sept-Iles as members of the rival unions attacked each other with chains and clubs. The hatchet was buried temporarily during the May Revolt when workers united against the common enemy, but in later 1972 a raiding campaign in the construction industry nearly destroyed the solidarity of the labour movement as a whole. For awhile Laberge and Pepin were not on speaking terms, even though they were both in Orsainville Prison following the government's repression of the Common Front.

Pressure from rank-and-file militants outside the construction industry restored sanity to the top union leaders just in time, and eventually an uneasy truce was concluded in the construction industry.

Whatever the facts of the situation may be, it appears that the only real winners from last week's events are the Indians of James Bay, whose land is being destroyed illegally by an arrogant government, rapacious developers, and unions who appear in this case to be putting their own special interests ahead of justice. Any delay in the project can only be to the Indians' benefit.

Arnold Bennett

caused by inter-union feuding and by the defection of a large body of CNTU members under dissident right-wing leadership. More than 25,000 workers demonstrated on May Day to demand the release of the three union leaders who were still in jail. A few days later, the government complied.

For the next few months, except for the increasingly militant local strikes like those in Joliette, things were fairly quiet on the labour front. The unions did little during the October provincial elections.

Union-baiting

Bourassa's initial strategy of union-baiting in the October election did not win him any additional support and only succeeded in embarrassing his labour minister, Jean Cournoyer. The Liberals won almost all the seats because of the electoral system and because they received many of the right-wing Union Nationale and Creditiste votes. The Parti Quebecois and anti-government vote increased dramatically almost everywhere.

Last December's convention of the Quebec Federation of Labour set the tone for things to come. Its mood was militant, and a number of very significant resolutions were passed in which the QFL made it clear that it could no longer be considered a junior partner of the reactionary AFL-CIO and of the staid Canadian Labour Congress. Quebec affiliates of international unions were urged to secede if they felt dominated by their international headquarters. The delegates gave their leaders a clear mandate to call a general strike of all the members in the private sector if the government took any action harmful to the labour movement.

In another important convention devel-

opment, the leaders of the AFL construction union — a powerful and often reactionary presence in the Quebec labour movement — did penance for their sins. These leaders had gone against the current of labour solidarity by engaging in raiding against CNTU construction unions in late 1972, nearly splitting the Common Front. More recently, they supported the Liberals in the October election. Whether their apologies were sincere or not, they were important as an indicator of how isolated their position now is.

New developments

Recent developments indicate the strong possibility of renewed large-scale action on the labour front.

The formation of a new Common Front was announced by Pepin, Laberge, and Charbonneau. It unites all Quebec workers affiliated to the three major union centrals in a common demand for the renegotiation of all current collective agreements. The unions want a cost of living index in every contract to keep pace with spiralling prices. The companies are not obliged under law to renegotiate during the life of a contract, and many of them probably won't; on the other hand, it is illegal for workers to strike before the end of a contract. The union leaders are quite aware of this typical bias in the law, and they have clearly stated that if the bosses don't want to negotiate, the workers should strike "illegally".

The impending conflict has all the making of another May 1972, with fantastic potential for grass-roots action, for solidarity, for action that is both economically and politically motivated.

It's really too bad that the *Daily* stops publication in March. October crises were so much easier to cover.

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 5 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

MISCELLANEOUS

M.O.C. Square dance Thursday March 28. Union Ballroom 7:30 p.m. Members 25 cents. Non-members 50 cents. Come kick up your heels.

M.O.C. BANQUET. Our annual banquet will be held this year at the William Tell on Stanley St., Friday March 29 at 7:00 p.m. Tickets available at Union Box office for \$3.00 starting Monday, March 25. Everyone is welcome. Reminiscing slide show as well.

Studio art courses for credits. Pre-summer course in print-making. May 13 - May 31. Various other summer courses. July 2 - August 9. 392-8858, 392-8855.

To Roz, — days — of a nation — s of our lives, from Unowho.

2 black kittens (10 weeks) one male, one female need home (no charge). Jocelyne day 392-3027. Night 738-1484.

Honesty, trust, sensitivity talk — 4th floor. Union Bldg. #409. Interaction McGill 392-8981.

Student willing to babysit in McGill area — weeknights only. Call 844-0444; Room 503 — Ask for Barbara.

HOUSING

Sublet. Large 3 1/2, furnished; May, June, July and August, or any part thereof. Corner McTavish and McGregor. D.R. 844-4157, Leave message.

Available May 1st: Spacious 6 1/2 room apartment. Privacy, 3 balconies, working fireplace, chain toilet, etc. 3656 Durocher #3. 845-2874.

4 1/2 room apartment to let starting May 1. \$170/month. 1555 Sumerhill, apt. 405. Tel: 937-9691.

Donna: Please pick up your skis soon! See me or leave note in Daily office.

Wanted - two bedroom apt. Older Bldg. May 1. Adjacent McGill. Electric ally equipped. Bright clean. Very reasonable rent. 842-2070 Evenings. Weekends.

3563 University #5, 1 1/2 - 2 1/2 furnished or not; 220V Stove and fridge. Call 842-1383. Also parking place available.

One or two people to share downtown apartment (Bishop Street) with another peachy person. May - August. Furnished, own rooms. Phone 849-1508.

SPACE to let. For workshop or club \$225 (heating included). Furniture, T.V. and sound system for sale. Tel: 845-5879.

More CLASSIFIEDS: See Page 39.

Room to let in large 5 1/2 in Outremont. Walking distance to 80 bus and lines to Metro. \$75.00/month. Rafe 876-8364.

Townhouses with statues on Prince Arthur — To sublet. 4 1/2. Clean, spacious. May to September \$175/month. Tel. 849-4403.

SUBLET, Large, clean 4 1/2, near McGill, available from May, lease renewable, rent negotiable, call 845-5650.

Apartment to sublet. May 1 to Sept. 1, 4 1/2 large rooms, \$150. Furnished or not. 845-3657.

Sublet 4 and 1/2 semi-basement in well-maintained brownstone May 1st-Sept. 30th. In TMR, across street from CN train (10 mins. downtown) \$130. Two bds., heat incl. laundry on premises. Call 866-7641 (local 47). Tues. — Sat. or 739-5605 (eve.).

SUBLET — 1 1/2 rooms from May to Sept. Furnished. Across from McGill on University St. Nice view with balcony. \$110/month. Call 288-6099.

SUBLET — May 1 to Sept. 1, 3 1/2 on Durocher, fully furnished including piano. \$130/month. Call 844-6834 after 6.

1 1/2 and 2 1/2 apts. For rent, furnished or unfurnished. Near campus. Phone 843-5339 or 842-7061.

Apt. to sublet across from McGill gates; starting May 1st; 2 bedrooms; \$140/month; call 392-5293 day; 849-4456 evenings.

SUBLET — May 1 - Sept. 1: large 4 1/2, mostly furnished, Hutchison \$150/month. Equipped kitchen, shower/bath, older apt. building. Call 849-3977.

Available May 15. 5 1/2 unfurnished apartment, wooden shutters, arch over window, 5 minute walk from McGill, 414 Prince Arthur. 849-3928. \$195.

SUBLET — Modern 4 1/2, furnishings if desired — at Parc & Mont-Royal available May 1st — reasonable rent negotiable — Call after 5:00 p.m. 270-3765.

SUBLETS — May to Sept. in student ghetto. 1 1/2 \$125/month. 844-7484 and 5 1/2 \$185/month 843-5672.

5 1/2 large rooms. Pine & Durocher, May 1st — August 1st or longer. Asking \$195. 845-3849.

MOVING? Graduate student with truck, professionalism absolutely guaranteed, reliable, move anything, BOOK NOW FOR APRIL. Tim 481-6385.

SUBLET — 1 1/2 furnished (incl. kitchen equipment). May 1 - Sept. 1 parking available. \$110. Convenient location — University near Prince Arthur 843-3872 — evenings.

Room available for a female grad student in Co-ed house just West of Atwater. Available May 1-August 31. Please phone 845-6653.

SUBLET — 2 1/2 furnished, Quiet, clean, sauna, pool, air conditioning mid May — September. Pine and Drummond (opposite McIntyre). Apt. 901, 845-4377.

CHEAP



THRILLS

CHEAP THRILLS wants to buy your books and records. Rock, jazz, classical, etc. records in good condition. Quality paperbacks of all kinds. Comix, magazines, old printed allsorts. No amount too great or too small.

CHEAP THRILLS sells all records in guaranteed condition at prices from 25 cents to \$1.75. All paperbacks at 1/2 of list price or less. Also diverse items of this & that.

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Open late thurs. and fri.

P.G.S.S.

Nominations results:

Candidates for position of President

Mr. Paulos Milkias — [withdrawn]

Mr. Neil Brown — [acclaimed]

Candidates for the position of Internal Vice-President

Ms. Nicole Boudreau

Ms. Debra Schwartz

Acclaimed

University Affairs Vice-President

Mr. Jake Knoppers

Director of Finance

Mr. O. Bradley McKenna

Secretary

Mr. Alessandro Granata

Elections for the position of Internal Vice-President will be held on the 28th and 29th of March 1974 (i.e. Thursday and Friday) between 12 noon and 2 p.m. at the following places.

McLennan

Leacock

Bronfman

12-2 p.m.

F.D.A.

Stewart

Thomson

5-10 p.m.

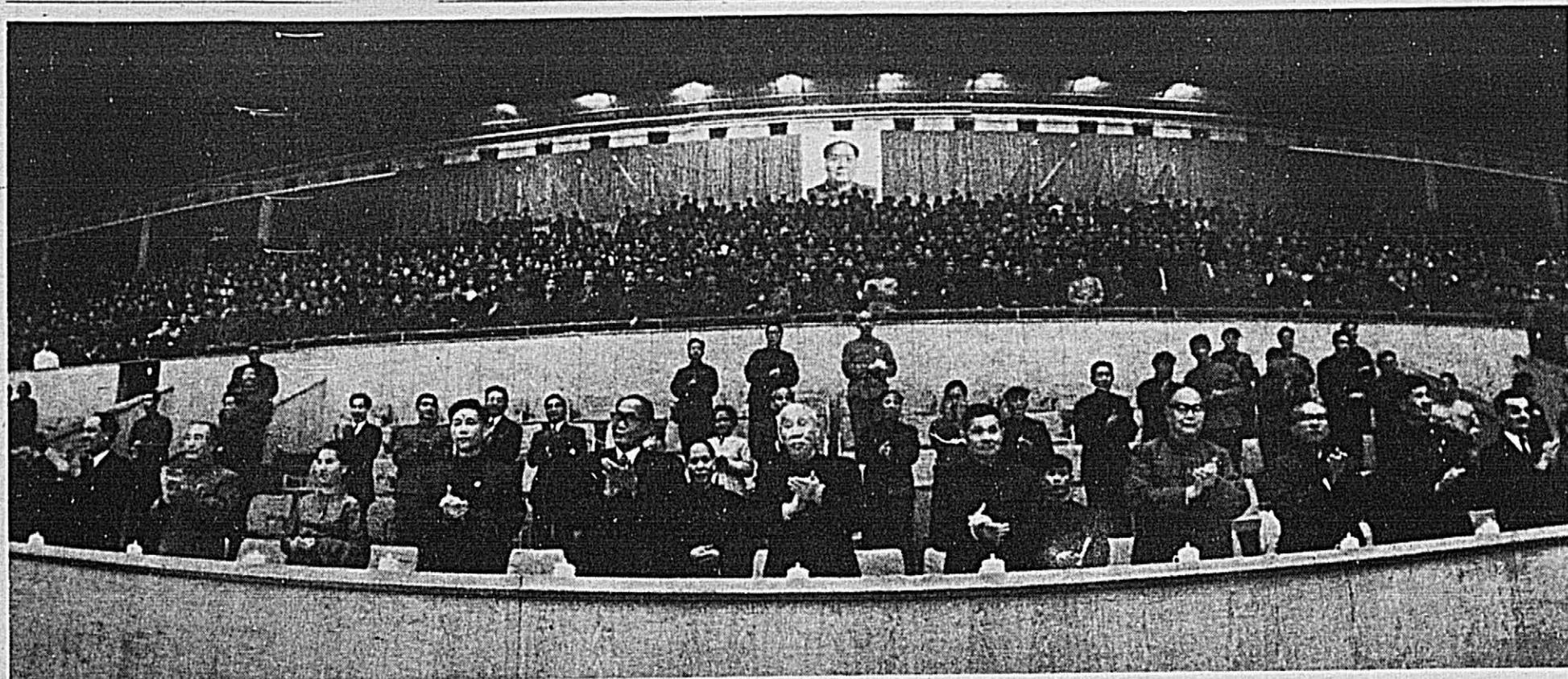
C.R.O.

Ada Musacchio

Need extra money???

Blood Plasma donors are required on a regular and continuing basis. Generous stipend. For information please call 937-9354. 2-4 p.m.

WOMEN NOW WELCOME.



The Daily has been brought to you by:

Gordon, Malcolm, Bonnie, Lorne, Joan, Tom, Andrew, Julian, Sheldon, Linda, Arnold, Paul, Noz, Jamie, Jane, Bob, Ellen, Debbie, Marty, Al, Allison, Phil, Janet, Vito, John, David, Sally, Craig, Joan, John, Malcolm, David, Michael, Getz, Don, Nigel, Mark, Elliot, Mucki, Andrew, Jeff, Rick, Harold, Jean-Michel, Judy, Jan,

Chris, Al, Janet, Edward, Suhas, Robert, Lloyd, Sharon, John, Catherine, Darryl, Tom, Vera, Nesar, Martin, David, Sunny, Jennifer, Don, Eugene, Neil, Stephanie, George, Irina, Ron, Victor, Anna, Terry, Robyn, Henri, Tom, Michel, Will, Lynda, Bill, Robert, Michel, Oleg, Anne, Mary, Susan, Lenny, Stuart, Irwin, David, Stephen and many advisors.

Note from next year's editor:

The Daily exists to serve the students. How is this end best achieved? Every Daily staffer has his own ideas, but most agreed that the Daily should encourage progress by trying to show how the structure of our society lies at the root of social problems. Where possible, alternative approaches to the present system are suggested.

This is the basic philosophy behind our editorial decisions. Within this general framework, there is endless discussion and dispute. This is good—it makes the Daily fluid, evolving under the pressure of reader opinion and staff self-criticism.

Two of the most important lessons we have learned in recent years are:

- Nothing alienates readers quicker than an approach based on self-righteousness and ivory tower idealism.
- We must fight to have the freedom to tell the truth; we must guard this freedom by being credible.

One of the most frequent criticisms leveled against the Daily is that it is not "objective." It's true we are not, but neither is any other newspaper.

"Editorializing" the news starts when someone makes a judgement about what news is worth covering. The Montreal Star, for example, showed its bias towards the McGill administration when it refused, earlier this year, to cover the McGill maintenance workers' strike until it was nearly over. Even then, the Star's account was buried in the paper's inner recesses under an insignificant headline.

The second editorial judgement involves collecting information. The reporter determines where he seeks his information, who is reliable, and who is not. If he talks to someone, he must decide which quotes most accurately reflect the person's position. After he gathers information, he decides how much he will share with the reader and in what order of importance he will present it. In the end, the reporter's account will reflect what he perceived to be the "truth" about the news he covered. The reader can only hope that his perception was accurate.

The Star reporter based his story on the administration's version of what happened during the McGill strike. He did not interview any workers or talk to anyone from the Strike Support Committee. Yet Star readers unfamiliar with the strike probably thought it was an "objective" account.

While we don't believe an individual reporter can be "objective," we do recognize integrity in news reporting. The integrity of the Daily lies in the ability of our reporters to conscientiously report a story as they see it without distortion or misrepresentation.

The decisions, the judgements, made on every level of newspaper work must necessarily be based on some editorial criterion. The Daily's criterion is social change. In contrast, the established press is concerned with maintaining the status quo. Most newspapers are under the monopoly control of a few

newspaper chains. Canada's three biggest chains control, for example, about 45 per cent of the daily newspapers in Canada. Furthermore, the regular press depends heavily on advertising from big business.

Under the circumstances, it is not in the interests of the commercial press to challenge the status quo with anything more than superficial criticism.

Next year the Daily plans to continue acting as forum for debate and offering in-depth analysis of world events. Our aim is to provide alternatives to the inadequate and, often, inaccurate coverage presented in the established press. This is a role that a student newspaper, unhampered by ties to big business, is uniquely qualified to fill.

Besides throwing new light on news of the outside world, we hope to more directly serve students by looking behind university affairs as well as continuing our coverage of McGill's day-to-day events.

We would also like to deal more comprehensively with every sector of the university. In spite of this year's increased coverage of campus events, the Daily is still lacking enough information from the medical faculties, management faculty, and other professional faculties. We ask students from these faculties to help us remedy this.

The Daily staff recognizes the mutual dependence between the Daily and its readers. Criticism is always welcome—and needed.

Bonnie Price

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Why Afro-Asians say no

by Nesar Ahmad and David Douglas

By breaking diplomatic relations with Israel recently, black African states have shown an unprecedented degree of solidarity with the Arabs in their fight against Zionism.

Before the smoke of the fourth war in 25 years had cleared, just about every black African country had broken ties with Israel. Israel's African policy, which had been painstakingly nurtured since the earliest days of African independence in 1958, lay in shambles. Where she once maintained diplomatic missions in 32 black African states, Israel found itself denied of almost all bilateral contact with the continent.

It is misleading to say, as some Zionists do, that Africa's eagerness to side with the Arabs was prompted by the fear of an oil embargo. This "explanation" ignores the fact that it was not the first time that the African states have viewed Israel with hostility.

G.H. Jansen in his *Zionism, Israel and Asian Nationalism* provides a general historical framework for understanding Israel's relationship with the formerly colonised countries of Asia and Africa.

Jansen emphasizes the theme that the alienation of the Afro-Asian countries from Israel is embedded in the Zionist ideology itself. Zionism the author maintains, is an alien, colonial ideology which has been forcibly implanted in the heart of the anti-colonial, freedom-seeking Third World.

According to Jansen, "in its surface appearance and its basic way of life Israel is a Western state because it has been created by Jews from the West who form the majority of World Jewry".

Israel not Oriental

"Yet," argues the author, "despite that majority Israel could very well have been brought into existence as an Oriental state by the hundreds of thousands of Oriental Jews who lived in countries near to or bordering on Palestine. This did not happen because Israel is the produce of Zionism and European Jews became Zionists because they alone were persecuted by European anti-Semitism. Israel is not an Oriental Zionist State because, till the creation of Israel in 1948, Zionism gained no hold on Oriental Jewry because they did not suffer from anti-Semitism in their countries of residence."

Jansen also maintains that Zionism is fundamentally a racist doctrine. It is based upon the "racist pessimism" that the Jews can never be accepted in any society, and that therefore they must live apart, barricaded against the forces of anti-Semitism.

But to many African states such "racist pessimism" is repugnant because they are multi-racial, multi-religious, and multi-lingual. It is not that total racial harmony has been achieved in these states, but that they are consciously struggling toward co-existence.

Zionism is often proclaimed to be a national liberation movement. But when the actions of Zionism are compared with those of the national independence movements of Africa and Asia, this claim is proven false.

"The Afro-Asian movements were anti-colonial and directed against the Western Powers", writes Jansen. "Zionism in action was the exact opposite on both counts — it was colonial and it sought the protection of the European powers."

Consistent support of colonialism

While Afro-Asian peoples sought to "evict alien rulers" from their territories, the Zionists "were attempting to gain a foothold in another country which the local inhabitants, by force of persuasion, would have to be evicted."

According to the author, Israel owes its existence to the consistent support of the colonial West.

Theodore Herzl, the father of Zionism, tried to persuade several European governments to help secure territory for the Zionists in a number of countries including Palestine and Uganda.

It was not until Weizmann's efforts, which culminated in the Balfour Declaration, that the Zionists were able to win the promises of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

By establishing close ties with the British administration, during the Mandate period (1917-1947), the Zionists obtained a favourable immigration policy under which their goal of a Jewish majority in Palestine was furthered.

Only when the British, after World War II, refused immigration at the speed demanded by the Zionists did the latter begin an armed struggle against their former allies.

But Jansen points out that the struggle was very different from an anti-colonial struggle. For it was not aimed at achieving national independence for the indigenous majority (the Arabs), but at preventing this by attempting to establish an exclusive Jewish state.

"The struggle of the Jews was that of 'colons' fearful of ultimate betrayal by their imperial protectors; it had analogies with the French Algerian and Rhodesian rebellions later, but none with the Afro-Asian independence movements."

The everyday language of Zionism was "permeated by the terminology of colonialism." Thus the Zionists spoke of "colonies" and had a "Jewish Colonial Trust" and a "Colonization Department." As Jansen correctly notes, the verbal expressions which were used almost unconsciously reflected the deep-seated colonial mentality which the Zionists shared with the other Europeans of their time.

Jansen lists the following as basic Zionist colonial assumptions: "that Europe and North America represented civilization and the rest of the world barbarism; that Europe, therefore, had a civilizing mission to execute in colonizing that outer darkness; that all non-European territories were available for exploitation or settlement and that their inhabitants should be grateful for the lands to be objects of seizure, purchase or barter."

Against self determination

It is due to its colonial character that Zionism differs from Afro-Asian Nationalism on the question of self-determination.

Afro-Asian Nationalism strongly upholds the principle of self-determination. But Zionism has ignored this principle. As early as 1921, in a brochure entitled "Zionism, A Reply to Recent Criticism," the Zionist position was made clear. The brochure offered an argument which would today seem astonishing.

"Has it ever been recognized in the whole history of civilization that colonization of an



OAU peace mission arriving in Israel

underdeveloped territory can only be undertaken with the consent of the majority of the actual inhabitants on the spot? Had it been so, hardly any country in the world would have been colonized... if in every such case the principle of self-determination had been carried to its abstract logical conclusion and, say, a plebiscite of the natives had been taken, all expansion would have been rendered impossible, and the crowded masses of Europe would now suffocate and starve on this side of the Atlantic while a handful of Red Indians would still freely roam in limitless spaces of America".

In Asia, the anti-colonial assault on imperialism had begun even before the founding of the Zionist movement in Europe. As far back as 1882 there was an embryonic nationalist movement in Egypt, and in India the National Congress was founded in 1885. The Filipinos were fighting the Spaniards and the Americans in 1896, while in 1905 Sun Yat Sen founded his national movement in China. A year later a call for full independence was made in India, and in 1907 the first bomb was thrown by the Indian nationalists. In that same year, two nationalist parties were started in Egypt.

An uprising in Indo-China had to be suppressed in 1908. In 1911 the Young Arab movement started and the Pan Arab Decolonization Party was formed in Cairo.

During the 40 years from 1880 to 1920 the whole continent of Asia was seething with nationalist agitation or up-rising which the imperial powers suppressed in one area only to see it break out in another.

No sympathy for Asians

Making every allowance for the Zionist leaders — for the different conditions obtaining at that time between metropolitan Europe and colonial Afro-Asia, for the difference in political outlook between their time and our own — making all such allowances, one would still have expected the Zionists to sympathize with the Asians seeking independence from the imperialist powers. Instead, they threw themselves into the arms of the imperialists.

The Zionists might, at least, have made it plain that their cooperation was a matter only of policy and convenience; instead they made it very clear that they genuinely admired the European governments, and that they were willing to be useful and dutiful junior partners. And it is because of



Kaunda of Zambia



Boumedienne of Algeria

to Israel

the example set by the Asian nationalists, but ignored by the European Zionists, that one can say that, in its motivations, Zionism was not nationalist. Both in its objectives and methods, Zionism was pro-colonial.

The attitude of the present-day leaders of Israel is hardly different from that of the earlier Zionists. As a result, Israel has sided consistently against movements for national independence. She has voted in the United Nations against independence of Indonesia from Dutch control and of Algeria from French control. Israel is one of the few countries which has lent overt support to the Portuguese colonization of Africa and to the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia.

A European decision

The manner in which Israel was established was itself a factor in creating lasting bitterness in the minds of Afro-Asians. As Jansen explains, "after 1920 the fate of that part of Asia known as Palestine was decided not in Palestine by the Palestinians, nor in Asia by the Asians, but by the governments of Europe and North America; at first at the League of Nations and then in the United Nations at New York."

"The act of aggression at the League was its acceptance in 1922 of the decision to include the Balfour Declaration in the Palestine Mandate, and to assign that Mandate to Britain, originally taken by the San Remo Conference in 1920."

"The act of aggression in the United Nations was the decision to partition Palestine adopted in November 1947."

When the League voted on the Mandate, it had 40 members, only six of which were from Afro-Asia: India, (as one of five British Empire representatives), China, Japan, Liberia, Siam, and Persia. It is understandable then that there was no chance of the League agreeing to a request by the Palestine delegation in 1921 that the choice of a mandatory government be decided by popular vote in Palestine.

The situation was equally unfavourable for the Afro-Asian nations at the UN in 1947. "The world organization was still only a slightly less exclusive white man's club."

The eleven-member UN Special Commission on Palestine formed in June, 1947 had only two Asian members, India and Iran. These two countries opposed the partition plan, but were predictably outvoted, with only Yugoslavia siding with India and Iran.



Amin of Uganda

Horowitz, a Zionist observer at the UN debates, declared later that, "the Asiatic bloc was solidly and unitedly negative. The fact of our complete isolation on this continent, into whose life we aspire to become integrated, pained me especially..."

Reluctant relations

After the creation of Israel, it was with great reluctance that the Asian states established relations with Israel. No Asian state recognized Israel in 1948. Four countries — Ceylong, Formosa, the Philippines and Burma — did so in 1949. India and Thailand followed in 1950, Japan in 1952, and Nepal in 1960. It was not until 1955 that two Asian countries (Burma and Japan) sent diplomatic missions to Israel. Even today there are only three Asian embassies in Tel Aviv.

Israel has been most successful in establishing ties with those countries which are militarily allied with the West and especially with the United States. Israel's staunchest supporters, Turkey and Iran, are the strongest defenders of American interests in the area.

Out of wedlock

"In 1961 the Shah said that relations between Iran and Israel were like the true love that exists between two people outside of wedlock. Iran is strengthening its ties with Israel, but for political reasons it cannot recognise Israel de jure. The Shah's warm feelings for Israel are understandable, because one of Israel's technical assistance schemes in Iran is the provision of highly expert advice to the secret service of the Iranian police, which is one of the main props of the monarchical government."

In the face of overwhelming non-acceptance by its African and Asian neighbours, Israel in the past has attempted to win friends through its aid programmes. Soon the Afro-Asian nations realized that the real source of the aid was the United States and not Israel, and that these "Israeli" projects were merely channels through which pro-American ideology would be routed to the Third World. "Thus even in her altruistic aid programme, Israel knowingly and deliberately, served as a help-meet of the West."

Formerly pro-Israel

In coming to his present position on the Palestine problem — that "Israel is in Asia but not of it" — the author of *Zionism, Israel, and Asian Nationalism* moved "counter to (his) upbringing" and earlier views. That his father was a "convinced Gentile Zionist," and that he was, as a socialist, attracted by the idea of the Israeli kibbutz, were among the factors which led him to an early pro-Israel position.

In 1947 he wrote an article approving of and praising the UN Partition Plan, and from 1948-1952 as a diplomat at the Indian Embassy in Cairo, he was pro-Israeli, despite the pro-Arab policy of the Indian government.

It was only in 1953, when he was assigned to the Permanent Indian Delegation to the UN and listened to the Arab-Israeli debates, and after he had studied the problem, that he "could not resist the conclusion that the Arabs were in the right and the Israelis in the wrong."

Even today, however, he expresses admiration for certain things which have been achieved in Israel, though he adds, "If only, ...Israel were located somewhere else... Israel is in the wrong country — for this country belonged to another people who have been ejected and replaced."

letters

Teaching assistantships are gifts??

To the editor:

There appears to be some confusion concerning the nature of teaching assistantships. This will not do, not in an institution of higher learning. Though Vice-Principal Frost has since departed from our midst, his compendious statement on these assistantships remains the most insightful: Teaching assistantships are gifts to graduate students. We have heard from department chairman and others in the know that herein lies if not the Truth — for what is Truth in this age of relativity — if not the Truth, certainly the most operative statement. For those who do not follow, let us explain.

Faculty and staff get a cost of living increase. This is because they hold jobs. A McConnell fellowship includes a cost of living increase. This is because it is a gift. A teaching assistantship does not include a cost of living increase. This is because it is a gift. Faculty and staff must pay taxes, Medicare and unemployment because they hold jobs. Teaching assistants must pay taxes, Medicare and unemployment because they hold gifts. TA's are not eligible for the staff French course. This is because they are not staff; they hold gifts. Graduate students wishing to return part of their teaching assistantships unused are threatened with grievous penalties. This is because it is a gift.

Should the above explanation not suffice, consider what TA's do. TA's attend the class lectures, teach conferences, grade any and all work done by the students, hold office hours, and handle various administrative tasks. Now isn't that a gift? The faculty is truly generous; they have not attempted to hoard any of these opportunities. McGill even throws in a little money.

For those who still cannot see, just consider what the situation would be if teaching assistantships were in fact jobs. You would have to worry about work loads, decent wages, and reasonable working conditions. And that would be ridiculous.

P. Cartwright
G. Spiegel
M. Alexander

AMUL remains non-committal over Harridial case

To the editor:

I had sent you yesterday a carbon copy of my letter to Mrs. M. McLaren, President of AMUL, (Association of McGill University Librarians) regarding the dismissal of Mr. Harridial. In the covering letter I complained I had received no reply. As a matter of fact the reply came today (photostat enclosed). I believe it will be of interest to McGill Daily readers who no doubt would like to know the AMUL position on the Harridial case.

Jan W. Weryho

Dear Mr. Weryho:

I reply to your letter of March 11, 1974.

The Executive feels, in the case of Mr. Harridial, that since both sides of the issue are not fully

known, it is not possible to take a formal stand on behalf of the Association. In matters which do not fall within our immediate professional concern, we feel it more appropriate that librarians express their opinions individually.

Yours sincerely,
(Mrs.) M. McLaren, President
Association of McGill
University Librarians

Its about time you made a stand!

Kindly find enclosed a carbon copy of my letter to Mrs. M. McLaren, President of McGill University Librarians (AMUL) dated March 11, asking what action AMUL is taking in support of dismissed library assistant Bill Harridial. I have received no reply to date (March 18). Mrs. M. McLaren, President AMUL

Dear Mrs. McLaren,

I am informed by Professor I. Wallerstein, President of the McGill Faculty Union (MFU) (of which librarians are eligible to become members) that the said Union is planning to send a message of support to McGill Workers' Support Committee which is organizing a public meeting on March 14 in support of Bill Harridial, a library assistant dismissed without apparent cause from the Medical Library. I wonder whether AMUL Executive is planning to send a similar message to Workers' Support Committee or to take any other steps in support of Mr. Harridial?

It may be argued that the Harridial case is of no concern to AMUL, Mr. Harridial being a library assistant, not a librarian, and therefore not eligible to be a member of AMUL. But library assistants are not eligible to become members of McGill Faculty Union either. Nevertheless MFU has decided to express its support for a fellow employee of McGill. Surely the relationship between a library assistant and a librarian is closer than that between a library assistant and a professor. Therefore I think our solidarity in this case should be even stronger than that expressed by MFU!

Jan W. Weryho
member of AMUL and MFU

letters

OBITUARIES



Prayers may be said for the repose of the souls of Kirk, Victor, Anna, Terry, Robyn, Bruce and Ron, who died in the line of duty, on the night of March 25th, 1974, after 100 nights of illness. R.I.P.

letters

probably has no financial share in the company. If one cannot get immediate satisfaction from the general manager, it is usually a waste of energy to communicate with him any more.

(2) Research the company. Mr. Van Eck has at his disposal the resources of the Management Library, with its Financial Post indexes and directories, Standard & Poor's, and so on. Write to the president and directors of the company, or of its parent company. If you can discover the owners, write to them.

(3) If the company (or parent company) is publicly owned, you have considerable opportunities. You can always buy one share of stock through your bank; this will entitle you to attend the annual shareholders' meeting, where the press will be present and eager for human interest stories, and then you can raise hell during the question period.

(4) Where the money amounts are small and the principles at stake are high, then the Small Claims Court of the Provincial Court is the next step. Tell your story to the clerk and have a writ issued. Lawyers are not allowed to appear before the Small Claims Court. The nuisance value alone is very great.

(5) Publicize your story. Write consumer agencies, like the federal consumer office at Box 99, Ottawa. Write a brief report and ask the Consumers Association of Canada to print it in their magazine. Write newspapers and public affairs programmes. Contact government licensing bureaus.

(6) Mr. Van Eck has unhappily learned the dangers of making statements in writing that might be construed as threats. Still, it is rather shabby of Coinomatic's lawyers to bring out the heavy artillery on a first-year university student. Furthermore, if the lawyers think it is up to themselves to determine a violation of law, or if they think they can get an injunction against a violation of law that has allegedly already occurred, then they are unusually dense. Expose the situation to the Committee on Ethics of the Bar Association.

(7) Use your imagination, and study Saul Alinsky's organizing techniques. Even if you cannot bring pressure on the company directly, you can usually find a way to do so indirectly. Remember that, quite apart from the ethics of any particular situation, it is always a religious duty to humble large impersonal organizations, after the example of Christ, who "hath put down the might from their seat, and hath exalted the humble and meek" (Luke 1:52, see I Sam. 2:4).

Alan L. Hayes, Ph.D. 3

Boycott a moral decision

To the editor:

On March 18, a comment appeared in the Daily stating that the McGill university residences are delaying the removal of iceberg lettuce from their dining halls, pending the outcome of a referendum. This is, of course, true. As a member of the Food Services Committee I would like this chance to defend the position of the committee.



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Fine fare at BMH

To the editor:

All is not bad with food service at McGill. As a matter of fact, in one area of the university, things are getting better all the time. And where, you may ask, can this paradise be? Believe it or not, good things are coming out of the bastion of mismanagement, Bishop Mountain Hall.

At one time, this feeding place was the scene of student demonstrations on the state of the food, pizza protests, and decorated with that now-famous slogan, "Bray serves shit!" Now people crowd around its doors, not to complain, but to get in and eat. Why the change, you ask?

Two years ago, a shuffle in the administration of BMH spawned the Food Services Committee. This valiant group of students set out to accomplish the impossible—to improve the residents' daily intake of food (which, by the way, deserved everything it got in the way of criticism). Within three months, we had unlimited milk—not much, you say, but to an undernourished group like us, it was the world.

Much effort and hard committee work churned out change after change until we find ourselves living in a heaven on earth, (as far as food's concerned). All the meat, vegetables, bread, dessert, cheese, even bagels, we want we can take. New cooking techniques have added real taste to the food, and menu changes increase the pleasure of mealtimes. Starvation is out, obesity in. The Food Services Committee deserves a pat on the back from every glutton up on the hill—eat your hearts out, patrons of the Union cafeteria. Up here, we never had it so good, burp.

Gastronomically yours,
Robert Williams
B.Sc. U3

On assaulting the citadels of capitalism

To the editor:

I am surprised that a management student like Jan Van Eck (Daily, March 18) does not know how to deal with a large organization. He is certainly not at a "standoff" after writing only two letters. Here is how to deal with stubborn companies.

(1) Write the general manager. Mr. Van Eck did this; but there are two kinds of general managers, and unfortunately he encountered the second kind. The second kind is usually a little self-important, not too bright, not very fair-minded, and quite "pragmatic"; and this one

The committee feels that because the decision to boycott lettuce is a moral one that it should be left up to the community as a whole to decide. We feel there is a difference between boycotting grapes, a luxury item with relatively little popularity, and lettuce—an out-and-out staple to some residents' diets.

Because of this distinction we felt it outside our realm of power to decide the outcome of this moral issue. The fact that no iceberg lettuce is being served at the present time indicates not only the Food Committee's support of the farm workers but their belief that the outcome of the referendum will be in favour of the boycott. This is not an indication that if the vote is in favour of the continued use of iceberg lettuce that the committee will extend this temporary boycott.

As the residences are not in the same position as a normal retail outlet, such as the Union cafeteria or Dominion Stores, the conditions under which they may choose to boycott a particular commodity are different. The members of this residence community have already paid their fees for room and board for the year. They did so expecting—though never guaranteed—that service and supplies would remain at a level set by precedent. To change this level and perhaps deprive residents of a commodity that is indeed a staple of their diet, is not a decision that can be made by a group of appointed (not even selected) committee members.

I question whether the majority has the right to direct the moral conscience of the whole community. It is for this reason that I advocate the continued use of both iceberg lettuce and a substitute, so that each individual may make up his own mind to boycott or not. If tis is done then and only then are the rights of every resident being taken into account. What could be more fair?

Thomas L. Ehle

Misguided deviants

To the editor:

Your seemingly avowed intention of glorifying those perverted exhibitionists who feel compelled to expose themselves has disgusted a large segment of the student body. There is no excuse for promoting such crass lewdness which yields only sexual interplay and a declining morality.

As much as we are appalled by such naked bestiality and uninhibited degeneracy we would yet help those misguided deviants who set the entire university blushing.

As biology students we feel qualified to explain and explore the functions of the human body in a cold scientific manner, and are willing to help any student gain a better understanding of his constituent parts.

To this end we would converse with and develop the sexual possibilities of any stalker, so that he can lead a normal existence. Therefore, any stalker who has an urge to do so should contact us, preferably in his streaking attire, so that we can surge forth together in mutual growth and compassion.

Faye Goldstep
Physiology 211 Class Committee
Sandra Finkleman

letters

Newdity in the nus

To the editor:

My pant's off to the layout stiff and Ms. Sharon Taylor for your grand uncoverage of the nus! I refaire too your particle "Women Organize against Librery Exhibitionists," page one, Wednesday, 20 March 1974. A nuspaper deporter ought to know: anything you say can be held against you. O, but a little language is a dangerous thing. For sloth, if you can't studdy in the librery without being hairrased, where can you studdy?

Moreover, we all live in a causal inverse: if left unnoticed these off-enders will get out of hand. Yes, we've got Trouble! Right here in River City, with a capital T and that rhymes with P and that stands for... you know what!

First it was no-bra, now it's the no-jock look—what's the world coming to? In the god old days the police would have been gulled in here and the off-enders zipped up. Well, there's no more on-campus copulation, so ORGANIZE! The next thing you know they'll be peddling their wares on the streak!

J.C. Nassivera
Teaching Assistant
English Department

To the editor:

I am sorry if my letter concerning theatrical elitism seemed to infer that the Red and White Revue was responsible for abuse of funds. It was my intention to point out a serious imbalance in the conditions of performing arts on this campus and I certainly did not wish to imply that the Red and White was guilty of intimate relations with corporate despots.

I believe that it is the administrative bodies of both student and

faculty that are guilty of such immoral interaction, and it is this situation that has led to an environment in which theatre is almost totally limited to major, money oriented, and often, socially irrelevant productions. This type of imbalance leads to the development of a small core of capable performers, and the vast masses of the untried and inexperienced are left out in the cold, due to the fact that experimental, non-profitable work, that is vital to the development of capability in all areas of art, is not available.

This is what "theatrical elitism" means and although it may be a "catchy phrase" it is also a brutal reality which leads to the perversion and corruption of performing arts. Perhaps George Kopp is right in saying that my attacks on the Red and White and the Pliers Club resembled mad "thrashings." My intention, however, was to provide concrete evidence of the bad effects of the system on even the best intended forms of interaction.

Now, I ask you Miss Morrison, does this most rational criticism seem "Ivory Tower"? Surely it is that type of lofty snottyness that I'm trying to get rid off! That description is really the most banal of all the reactions to my undiplomatic tirade. Further, my letter was composed and submitted some three weeks ago, and there was nary a whisper of "new executives" or "new programmes". It was that silence which drove me to such a public expression of my views...

For one thing, I believe that I have created a greater realisation of the grievances, that exist within the supposedly placid creative circles that adorn this university. Unfortunately I do not believe that it is possible to improve performing arts solely by constructive planning at the student organisation level. As George Kopp points out the source of the matter lies in the greater realm of student society and faculty affairs, which is in turn a result of the inherent qualities of our social system.

The realm of creative communication can, and must, be used as a prime agitator for change in the system, it must be a progressive and critical movement rather than a willing groveller before the forces of the status quo. I believe that a change of attitude in such a manner will lead to a revitalization of performing arts and thus, in turn create a potential force for the restructuring of the university environment that can have far reaching consequences. Such a change in attitude can only be brought out by the solid, critical expression of views at a level of publicity that can attract support and attention from students of all walks of life. This is my sole aim in writing such letters.

Rupert E. Downing

An erratum and another and another...

To the editor:

With reference to your two-page spread on "Secret Files..." in the Daily of March 13th:

"In 1970, of 1,574,145 actual offenses (sic) reported... 571,969 persons were charged... 45 per cent under the criminal code." My arithmetic makes that 247,386 charged under the criminal code.

In the next column, immediately opposite the above statement: "In 1970 alone well over one and a half million cases of criminal offences were investigated by the police." This is a variance with the previous statement which concerned all reported or known offences. (By the way, 74,000 more than 1,500,000 is not "well over," the difference is under 5 per cent.

Another quote: "...an individual must be faced by his accusers with their charges made known to him."

And another: "...few people were willing to sign a statement (of complaint against the police) for release to justice authorities."

To deal with these four points in reverse order: the context of the last quotation evinces not only sympathy but also criticism on the part of the author, but he is not willing himself to stand by the principle stated in the third quotation. The article is UN-SIGNED.

Perhaps the author is ashamed of his distorted manipulation of statistics he quotes himself, so would prefer to hide? It is unfortunate that writers who wish to draw public attention to important issues are not more conscious of errors of presentation of this nature.

The above examples and the whole process of analysis by assertion give an unnecessarily sensational flavour to an extremely grave subject. Also the article is as short on evidence as it is long on rhetoric.

I do not mean to say that I disbelieve the general thesis of "Secret Files" but, in addition to the above, by persistently playing on our very newest peice of mythology, "the (also anonymous) computer as bogey" I find myself more inclined to ask questions about the author's objectivity than about the obviously serious matters he is concerned about.

Anthony Graham
Department of Anatomy

Ed. note: The article was unsigned because it was written by a group of people. We reprinted it from the Varsity, the U. of T. student newspaper.

Students revel in endangered animals

To the editor:

In recent years, due to an up and coming "ecological awareness," fur coats were becoming the exception rather than the rule. General public awareness has only increased due to the efforts of such societies as P.A.W., Friends of

Animals, the Audobon Society, Project Jonah and dozens of others to emphasize the value of our wildlife and the precarious position it is in. Every day more disquieting news concerning the survival of one species or another comes to light, occasionally with the afterthought that "the species could survive if more concern was taken immediately!"

The concern for wildlife seems to have dwindled in favour of "the stylish furs of '74." It is frightening to see how easily fashion can negate a "cause" of so many students. I find it particularly disturbing to see the frequency of furs with respect to students of the biological sciences.

Awareness and concern, it seems, would centre with these students who have chosen to study the world of the living. Yet, they seem to revel in these animals not for their mysterious natural beauty but for their pelts and the "status" associated with them.

Bigger, better, more luxuriant furs are the order of the day in these classes where swaggering in an preening over your coat becomes more important than the lecture itself. It is ironic that these very same students are those who expound on their "liberal mindedness" and their "worry" for the future.

With the gleeful co-operation of our student population, endangered animals such as the lynx, the muskrat, the fox, the racoon, the wolf and many other animals may never see the end of the century... or even the decade.

What is even more disturbing is the reaction one gets from these people, the "educated" sector of the population. A shrug of the shoulders and a poor rationalization suffices to justify their hypocrisy. For the sake of appearances, previously solid scruples become flexible, and the double standard becomes commonplace. In what is a relatively mild winter climate, where heating is never more than a few yards away, no justification of this frivolity can be accepted.

It will be a sad day when we have to go to the backs of our unthinking to see what was once the beauty of the wilderness. To them... thanks for your thoughtlessness.

Alan Rauch
Science

Problems and proposals of the Economics Department

To all members of the department of economics:

During the course of the current academic year, it has become increasingly apparent to me that there a number of sources of grave dissatisfaction — to the students particularly — with the present structure of the department. I shall attempt to outline these sources in a series of questions and submit my own proposals.

Sources of dissatisfaction

What is the purpose of the Department? Is it to promote knowledge of economic theory? Is it to provide useful economists — I am assuming that the two words are not contradictory — for society? Is there any necessary distinction to be made between knowledge of theory and usefulness? If indeed the purpose of the Department

is to provide mainly knowledge of theory, why is the bias so obviously on the side of "capitalist" economic theory? Is there underlying this bias an attempt to shut one's eyes to other forms of society? In which case, are we really doing social science?

Who decides the purpose of the Department? Is it the Quebec Government? Is it the McGill administration? Is it the Department's staff? Is it the students? Surely not the last-mentioned! Since the students are as necessary as any of the other three for the existence of the Department, why is their input so minimal in the decision-making process? If indeed the aims of students and staff are the same — this of course raises the first set of questions — why are the former so left out of departmental decisions? If students and staff are going to cooperate in accomplishing the aims of the Department, should the two parties carry equal weight? Or is it that the staff knows better? In which case, is this not a self-defeating, arrogant approach to the pursuit of knowledge?

Of more "immediate" importance to students but still relevant to and affected by the first two sources of dissatisfaction: What courses are to be offered? What will be the content of these courses? Are these questions decided on the basis of what staff is available? Should it not be the other way around? Who sets the examinations? Do the examinations reflect the Department's assessment of required knowledge or the individual lecturer's? If it is the former, what attempt is made to ensure this in the context of courses, the preparation of examinations and the correction of examinations? If these matters are left primarily to the individual lecturer, what protection is there for the student against ignorance, vindictiveness, prejudice and other sources of insecurity on the part of the lecturer? If there is such protection, is it adequate or effective? It is obviously necessary! (Similar questions can be raised on the matter of theses.)

Proposals

My proposals are based on the assumption that the student knows what he wants, that the purpose of the staff is to guide him in attaining this, and that students and staff should have equal weight in the decision making process as it affects the Department. As far as possible, students and staff will be represented equally on decision making bodies of the Department, student representatives being elected by a democratic effort on the part of all economics students.

Through an appraisal system, the views of the student body on courses to be offered, course content, contribution of staff, fairness of examinations, etc., could be made obvious to the Department and could have the required effect in the Department's decision making process.

I hope that the view expressed here will provoke the reactions of honesty, and effort — which seem to me necessary in the pursuit of knowledge — rather than insecurity and connivance, which are becoming prevalent.

Aubrey Garcia

letters

Quebec: will it become a colony of France?

To the editor:

Newspaper Headlines read "French to be only official language in Quebec." "Change in BNA Act to follow." After many years of meticulous manoeuvring by minority French groups, success appears to be at hand to add Quebec to the Colonial Empire of France. Other schemes advocating large families in order to become a dominating force have failed due to lack of economic know how and French Quebecers settled elsewhere.

As an example, there are over 600,000 French Quebecers in California alone. The current manoeuvring could succeed with the willing co-operation of the predominantly French Federal administration under Mr. Trudeau unless stopped.

Pity the poor founders of this Country, the Indians and Eskimo, whose ancestors were slaughtered by the thousands and livelihood destroyed. Having to learn English in his own Country was an imposition but a necessity for survival, but now having to become Tri-lingual by laws in Quebec is intolerable.

History repeats itself, and we can expect the same troubled times for conquerors as have occurred in other countries. Perhaps the time is now to eliminate these French colonial empire builders. Support from ethnic groups is assured. Their forefathers helped build this Country at the turn of the century but now have become second class citizens in Canada, and third class in Quebec. The English Quebecer has no desire to become a part of a French colonial empire and is ready for enlistment.

The time has come for a concerted effort directed against the fanatic few in high places who under the guise of preserving French culture are actually manipulating Quebec into the Colonial Empire of France.

Society for the Restoration of Indian status in Canada.

Phooey on "phooey on"

To the editor:

I wish to speak about the article in the Daily of March 19 entitled "Phooey on Kung Fu," by Edward Liu. I share the editor's great interest in China and am happy to see so many articles published concerning the country. I am particularly interested in traditional China, the most long-lived civilization in history. I would like others to understand what virtues were once cultivated by a few of her people.

Kung Fu films are an attempt to

show Westerners what life was like for the elite in traditional China. When a society exists in simplicity for thousands of years without social change, it is obvious that a few men will be able to sit down and understand something about life that we cannot hope to see today without being taught, and even then we don't understand. Our lives are so complex, so encultured and controlled by our ideals of capitalism and self-centeredness. Most of us do not know how to sit down meditatively for an hour. Thus the writers of the series include many highly exaggerated feats of strength and violence and an enticing plot to keep us interested enough to watch the commercials. Of course it is ridiculous as is all of television, but "Kung Fu" is the first program to attempt to show the ethnocentric west the virtue of eastern philosophy.

The reason why the hypothetical monk Caine can survive in the nineteenth century American west among such prejudice and discrimination is due to his learning in the Shaulin Temple, an actual monastery that was destroyed by the time of the communist revolution (sic). The writers have based the teachings on historical facts as well as on writings of Lao-Tse and Chuang-tse. There is nothing magical about a man at peace with the world, who has transcended himself through meditation and physical discipline.

Until the author of "Phooey on Kung Fu" will accept a handful of rice instead of his hamburger and coke for several months, he will not give his body the chance to supply his spirit with energy and strength. This is but one example of the practices of others that we regard as stupid or backwards without our fully understanding.

I cannot say that this is bad; it is the path of many of us, and it is just as beautiful as the way of selflessness and openness. All that I ask is that we may learn to tolerate those who are different from us, to live according to our true natures, and to reach out and love one another.

John Buitenkant

Granted.

Authority in anonymity

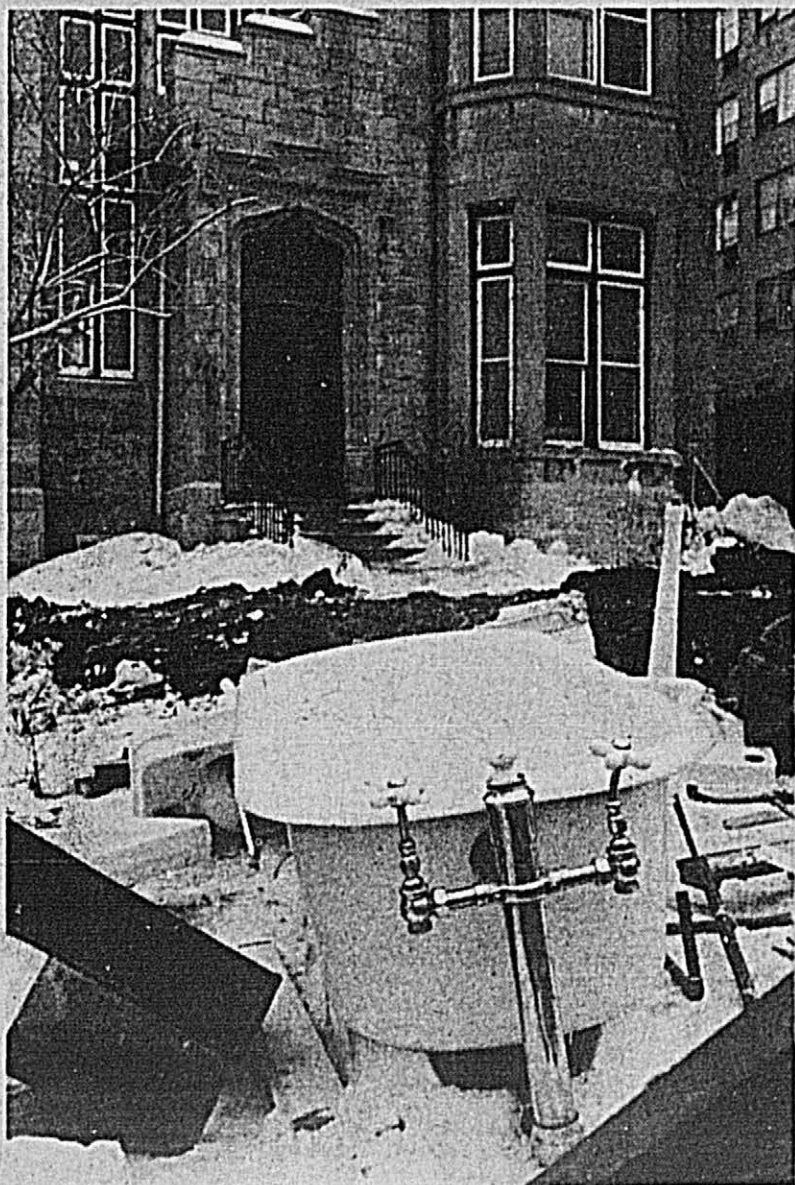
To the editor:

You have described me, in your issue of 18 March, as the author of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This is quite wrong. It is true that, in my capacity as Director of the Division of Human Rights in the United Nations Secretariat, I drew up the first draft of the instrument. But the Declaration had no author in the sense that Jefferson was the father of the American Declaration of Independence.

Literally hundreds of people contributed to the final drafting, in the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women, in the sub-commissions, in the Economic and Social Council, in the specialized agencies, in the General Assembly and in non-governmental organizations. One reason for the great authority of the Declaration is, indeed, its very anonymity.

John Humphrey
Professor, Faculty of Law

letters



Demand be damned!

*Or why you can't find
decent low-cost housing*

by Ann Dillan

From 1960 to 1970, there was virtually no housing program for the city of Montreal, and during this time, more than 16,000 housing units were destroyed.

In 1970, the Drapeau administration proposed various policies to alleviate the housing needs of Montreal, none of which has been carried out efficiently. Of the 100,000 housing units needed for Montreal in the next 10 years — a modest estimate made by the city itself — only 5,000 have been built since 1971.

At the same time, the East-West Autoroute destroyed more than 3,000 units, brings us back to only 2,000 units created in three years.

Forty per cent of the housing in Montreal has not been renovated or repaired in the last 10 years, and 40,000 homes are without baths or showers. Only 12,000 houses have been renovated since 1970 under the new Housing Code, and of these, only 2,500 were improved through the city's rehabilitation program. The city allocates only 0.6 per cent of its budget to housing; its priorities are more for projects like the Olympics, apparently.

Private industry has not responded to the housing needs of Montreal, which are for low-rent, family housing.

The reasons for this lack of response are that private industry looks for maximum profits, which are to be found in high-rise, high-rent apartment buildings or in commercial and office towers. Eighty per cent of the housing built in Montreal since 1961 has been high-rise apartment buildings, providing mainly bachelor or two-person housing units at inflated prices.

Private companies do not renovate the buildings they own. The value of their property is in the land, not the building on it. They hold on to their terrain until they can get the maximum profits from selling it, meanwhile letting the existing building rot away. After all, someone will demolish it sooner or later to build a profit-making high-rise.

Although private enterprises do

not answer the housing needs of Montreal, the city refuses to replace private industry in housing. In fact, the Drapeau administration actually encourages the creation of profit-oriented, high-rise, high rent housing by changing the zoning laws in certain areas, by issuing demolition permits for good housing, by giving away rights to streets and alleyways to certain companies, and by turning over expropriated land to private developers.

To have a city housing program responsive to the needs of Montreal and its inhabitants, the following measure are needed:

I. Elimination of all sub-standard housing through renovation and, where necessary, demolition.

A. To accomplish this task, the existing programs of subsidies for renovation and reconstruction must be extended and publicized.

B. The Housing Code must be more rigorously enforced, and the board that hears the Housing Code violations must be enlarged, publicized, and developed to include local branches in various communities.

II. Ten thousand housing units must be built yearly to meet the need for housing in Montreal.

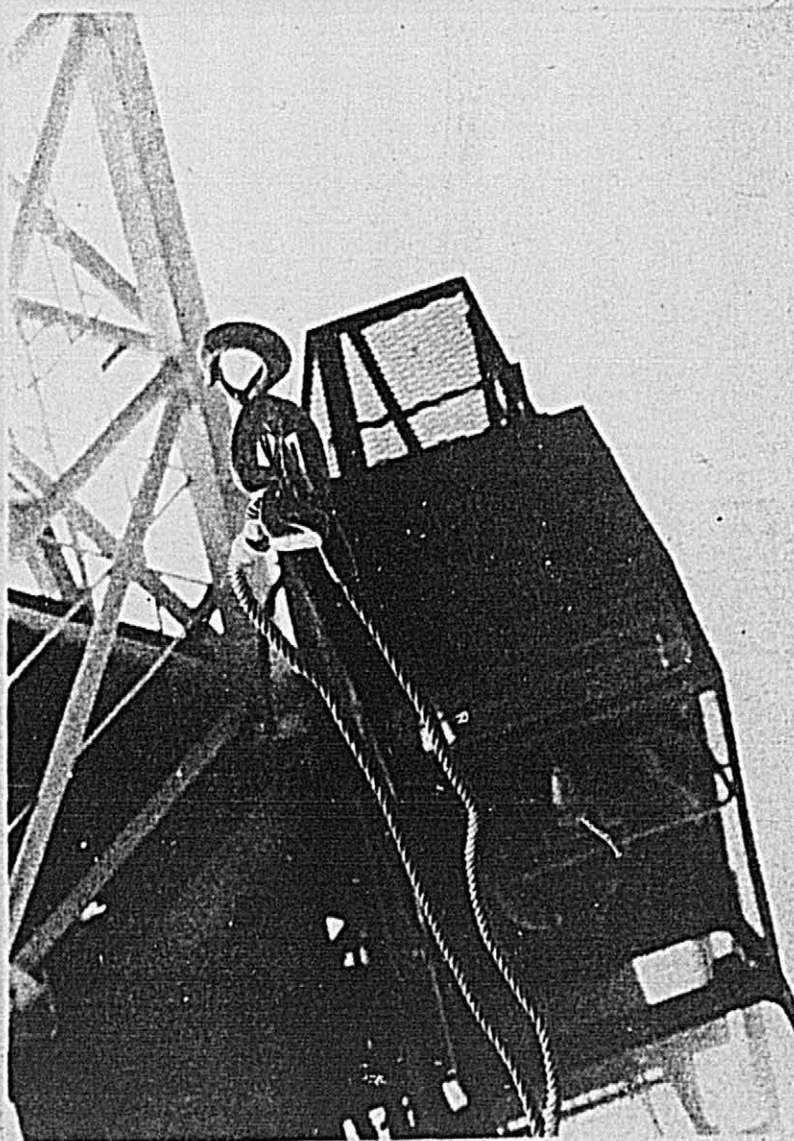
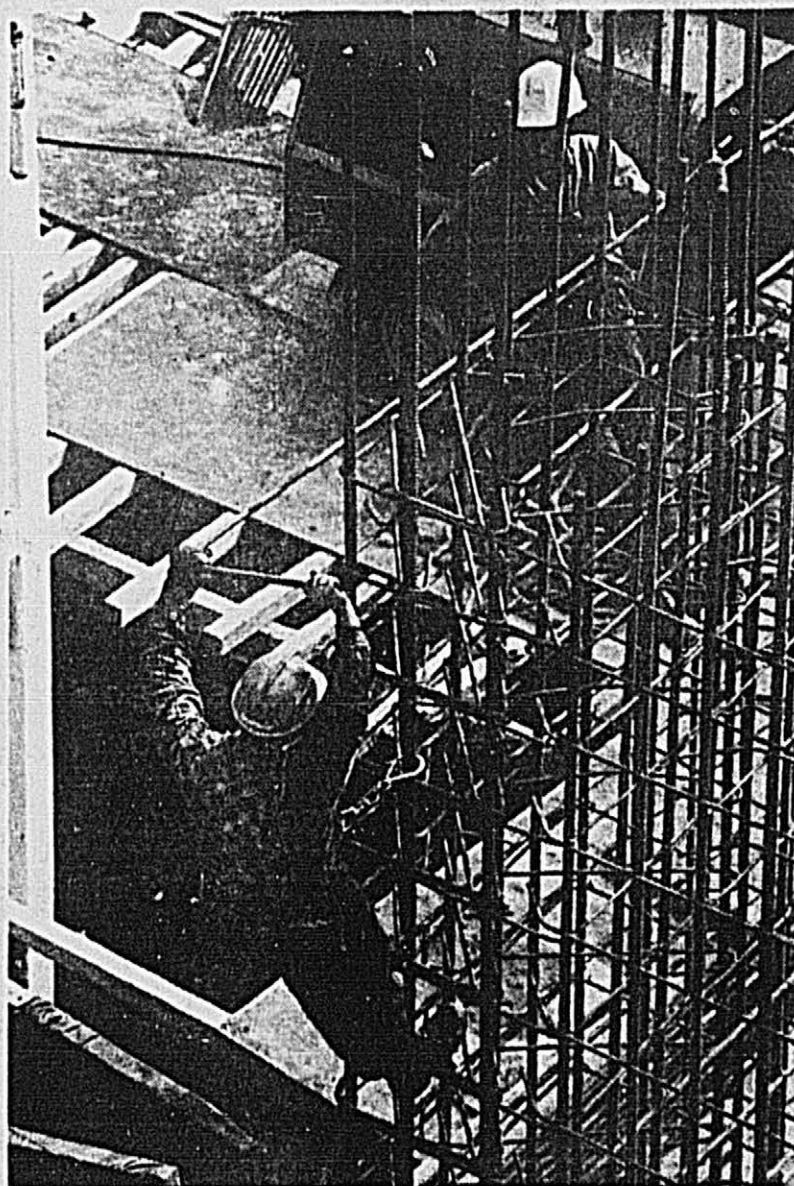
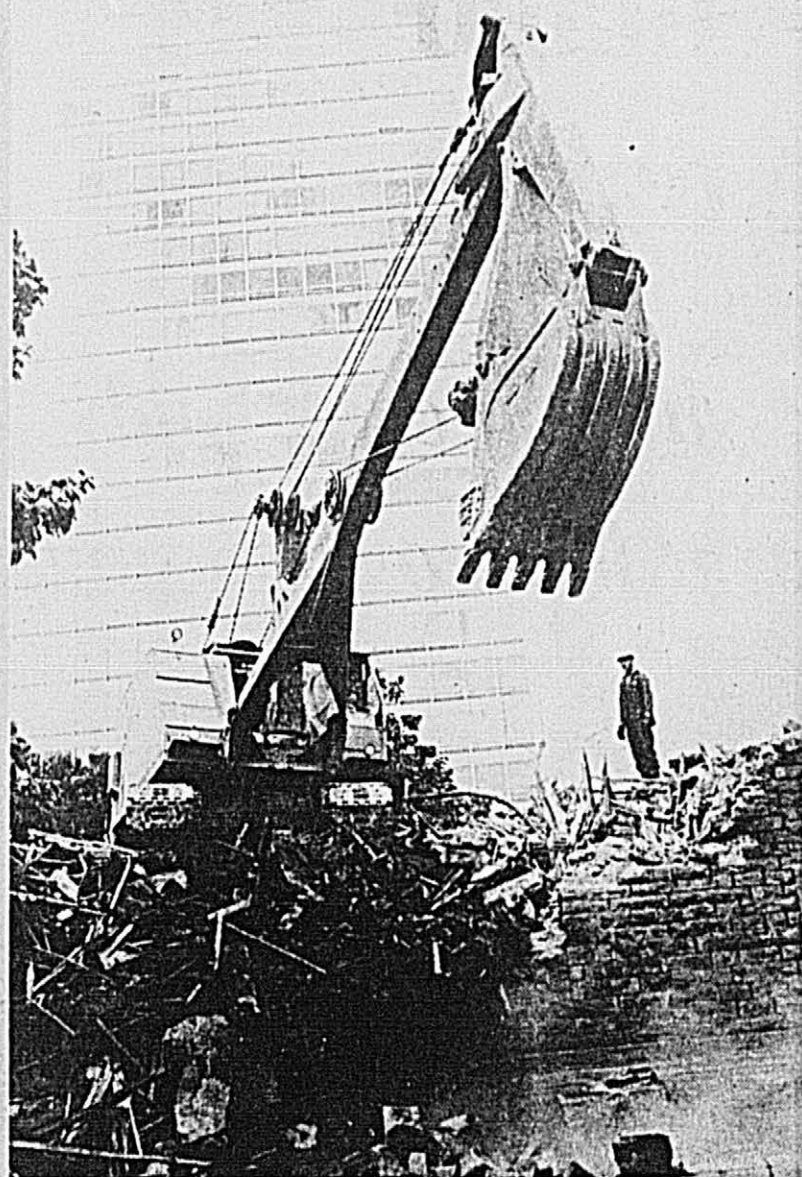
A. This goal can be met by establishing a public housing corporation to develop and manage housing projects from a non-profit point of view, instead of turning all arrangements over to private companies, who profit doubly from government subsidies and from the rents they charge.

B. More co-operative housing should be initiated, perhaps by the same non-profit corporation.

C. A rehousing program should be established to relocate people evicted from unrepairable housing.

D. Community groups or tenants groups should be established to participate in any public housing project that affects them.

III. Land speculation should be curtailed as much as possible. The city should be barred from selling any municipal land and should buy up available land for future developments of housing projects.



Photos by Mark Sandiford

CRIME AND RESISTANCE IN NAMIBIA



by Joan Mandell

When Mishake Muyongo, acting vice-president of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), and Peter Katjavivi, SWAPO representative to the U.K. and Europe, came to McGill in February, about 50 people turned out to see them. Yet when George McGovern, a has-been U.S. presidential candidate, came, he drew an overflowing crowd in Leacock 132.

Why should the representatives of a liberation struggle in an African country having indimate links with the Canadian economy attract comparatively little attention?

Because they come from Namibia, and many people know nothing about Namibia. It has not received much attention in the Canadian commercial press and is known to most people only by its former Colonial name—South-West Africa.

New stage

Namibia has entered a new stage of its history.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim ended his two-year "dialogue" with the South African government when he finally became convinced that South Africa would refuse to leave Namibia. A full-time commissioner for the UN Council for Namibia has now been appointed for the first time, meaning that Namibia will have a spokesman at the UN.

Namibia's uranium deposits have gained great economic and political importance as the industrialized countries of the West begin to seek nuclear energy alternatives to oil.

Investment in Namibia

Investors are drawn to Namibia by its rich resources 50 per cent of the country's economy is based on mining, and by the contract labour system.

Investment in Namibia directly supports South Africa's illegal rule in Namibia.

Without the sizeable revenue from foreign investors, South Africa would not have been prosperous enough to hold onto Namibia.

Although Namibia is fast becoming one of the major copper producers in the world, according to the Association of Mining Companies, and although its uranium deposits are beginning to attract energy-hungry industrialists, no benefits are reaching the Namibian people.

Resources are being intensively exhausted in a short time. The profits are going to South Africa and to other foreign countries, including Canada.

Vast profits are being produced, because the social system imposed by South Africa has created an extensive supply of cheap labour.

Inhuman conditions

"Generally low wages and harsh legislation contribute to maintain the inhuman conditions in Namibia," the Namibia News reported. "In this way, the South African government secures its foreign friends cheap and easy profit at the expense of the rightful owners of the country."

"We predict that the increasing investments in Namibia will lead to even harsher conditions for the people, as this in itself is one of the necessary preconditions for this pernicious industrial expansion."

Canada's involvement

Canada's involvement in Namibia began

after the 1966 UN vote to end South Africa's mandate over Namibia. Canada was one of the 114 UN members to vote to end the mandate, but it has since allowed Canadian companies to invest in Namibia.

In 1971, the International Court of Justice issued an advisory opinion based on previous UN resolutions.

"Members of the United Nations," the opinion read, "are under obligation to recognize the illegality of South Africa's presence in Namibia and the invalidity of its acts on behalf of or concerning Namibia, and to refrain from any acts and in particular any dealings with the Government of South Africa implying recognition of the legality of, or lending support or assistance to, such presence and administration."

So far, Canada has not accepted responsibility for Canadian nationals in Namibia and is therefore acting against the UN resolutions and the advisory opinion condemning South Africa's illegal rule in Namibia.

Five months after the court released its ruling, South Africa's white administrator for "South-West Africa" opened the Oamites mine to the glee of its copper-hungry Canadian investor—Falconbridge, the second-largest base metal producer in the country—and of the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa, Limited.

Falconbridge owns 75 per cent of the share capital; the development corporation,

a South African state agency exploiting Namibia's natural resources, owns the rest. Besides its return on its 25-per-cent investment, South Africa collects taxes on Falconbridge's share.

The investors plan to remove the 4.7 million tons of copper from the country, leaving the people of Namibia nothing and the shareholders a tidy profit. The revenue at the Oamites mines for the next few years is expected to be \$6.6 million a year.

Resistance

Namibians have a long history of resistance to foreign invaders, beginning in the late 19th century, when the German colonizers first arrived.

Since 1959, resistance to the South African regime and to foreign corporations has increased. Falconbridge is removing all the ore in the Oamites mines as fast as possible, because of the effective resistance of workers' organizations to security police in the south and of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN). PLAN, the military arm of SWAPO, has been successfully waging guerrilla war, mainly along the Angolan border and in other northern areas.

SWAPO sees its goal to be to arm people with the correct political orientation to liberate themselves. In the cities, it supports strikes, rallies, demonstrations, and meetings. It has also set up a system of education, and it distributes clothing and medical care.

Working conditions and hiring methods

Until December 1971, when a general strike of about 15,000 Ovambo contract workers broke the South-West Africa Native Labour Association (SWANLA), all hiring was done through SWANLA. SWANLA now no longer exists, but the hiring system remains fundamentally unchanged. The International Commission of Jurists described the SWANLA hiring methods as being "akin to slavery."

Africans were labelled A (mines, B (farms), C (livestock-breeding), or piccanin (children), according to their physical stamina; they were paid a wage of about one-third the minimum considered necessary to maintain health. They were hired by contract for 12 to 18 months.

"The said master agrees to hire the service of the said servant(s)," a typical contract reads, "and the said servant(s) agree(s) to render the said master his/her service at fair and reasonable times in the capacity of.....for.....commencing on..... And it is further agreed that the said master shall pay to the said servant(s) wages at the rate shown against the name(s) to the said servant(s) and that the wages should be paid monthly."

Identity permits and identification labels tied around the workers' necks were mandatory. Families were strictly forbidden to enter the mine area, and the workers were usually forbidden to leave the compound. The workers lived crammed 15 to a cement-block dormitory.

Since the end of the general strike, in mid-1972, Falconbridge has not reported

any increases in the basic wage rates for its African employees. In 1973, they reported the wages for contract labourers averaged about \$45 a month.

The employment incentives offered to European employees, however, are extremely attractive. The following quote is from a company advertisement found in the Windhoek (capital of Namibia) Advertiser of March 1973:

"A qualified and experienced electrician is required for surface and underground work at Oamite Mines—Good salary and bonus; free housing; 30 days leave per annum; R200 leave bonus per annum; first class medical aid scheme; non-contributory Provident Fund; free life insurance equivalent to 5 years' salary for married men; free travel allowance for secondary school children boarding in the Republic..."

Although there is serious unemployment, no effort is made to use local African residents for skilled jobs. Instead, they are used as cheap, unskilled, migratory labour. They are not trained for skilled positions.

Other Canadian mines

In the same area as the Falconbridge Oamites mine, Laurasia Resources and the Noranda Mines subsidiary, Nu Explorations Pty. Limited have together acquired two drilling sites since April 1973. One is for copper; the other is for zinc, lead, antimony, and silver.

Since Noranda has a director on the

board of the Canadian Export Development Corporation and friends in the department of industry, trade, and commerce, it is quite unlikely that the government will voluntarily force Noranda to leave its Namibian properties.

Another "Canadian" company has interests in Namibia—Brilund Mines, Limited, which owns three subsidiaries there.

In fact, according to a Canadian government report, "while the headquarters of Brilund Mines, Limited, is in Toronto, Canada, its executive offices are in Mount Vernon, New York."

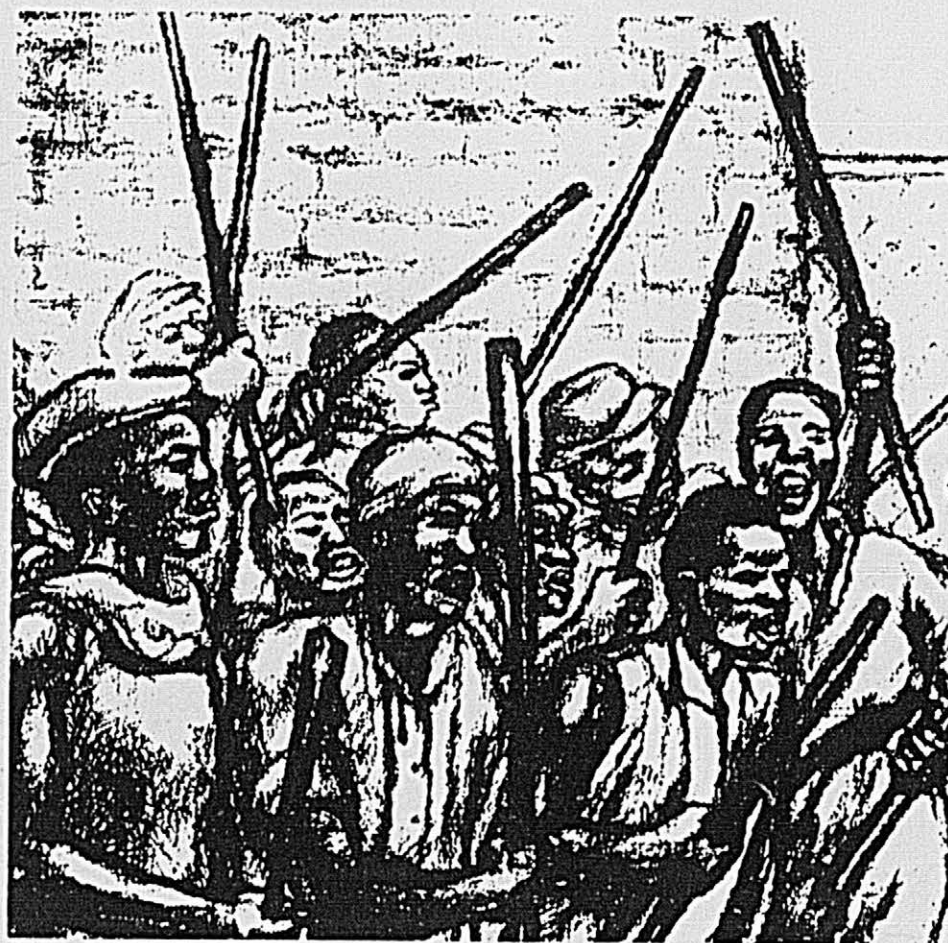
Brilund seems mostly involved in searching for petroleum and perhaps for zinc.

There is only sketchy information on the exact nature of Brilund's involvement in Namibia, however, because, as Brilund's managing director and controlling shareholder has said, "It was in the interest of the country to say as little as possible."

In May 1970, the U.S. government said it would offer no further protection or export credits to U.S. private investment in Namibia, adding that it would officially discourage U.S. nationals from investing there, as requested by the International Court of Justice.

The Canadian government, however, has taken no action against Brilund.

Other prospecting and prospering companies in Namibia listed as Canadian are:



"The two gatherings, different in form but not in purpose, were the beginning of a series of political activities which are still going on, and which have had in their wake mass arrests, torture and ill-treatment of prisoners, and not least, the floggings, ordered by the so-called 'Bantu authorities' which became internationally known, and which had to be stopped by the Supreme Court in Windhoek."



Peter Katjavivi



Daily photos by Joan Mandell
Mishake Muyongo

"What do they give to us? The minerals belong to Namibia, yet all we get is guns in our faces. We're not going to ask Falconbridge to better the wages or the conditions. The only solution is for them to leave Namibia. While they stay here, they live in Holiday Inns, and our people live in concentration camps."

Muyongo

New Wellington Mines, Trans-American Mining Company, and Syracuse Oil, Limited. The 1968-1969 Mines Register list the first two as inactive or dormant and the third as a holding company of the London Nominees Union Bank of Scotland, Limited.

"Persian lamb" pelts

Apart from natural resource extraction, Canada does relatively little trading with Namibia. About the only Namibian product it imports, is Karakul pelts. These pelts are the skins of day-old lambs, familiar to us in "Persian lamb" coats.

The Hudson's Bay Company buys the pelts through a subsidiary in London, England, and sells them mainly in European markets. Twenty per cent of the exported Karakul reaches North America.

The sale of this fur is especially important to the white settler-farmers economy in Namibia. Through it, the Hudson's Bay Company is able to maintain about the same sort of notorious slave relationship it once had with the native peoples of Canada. For a miserable \$12 a month, the white settlers keep 20,000 Namibians working in sub-human conditions. In 1972, the settlers received \$36 million in return, and the South African police state received \$24 million.

What Canadians can do

In this important stage of its history, Namibia needs moral support from people

throughout the world. It is essential that moral commitment be followed up by material aid.

Instead of limiting itself to verbal endorsement of the 1971 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, Canada should end material support of any kind to South Africa. Food, clothing, and medical supplies should be sent to SWAPO and the Namibian people.

The SWAPO representatives who came to McGill said their main aims in coming to Canada were to inform people about Namibia and SWAPO.

"We hope to get people involved and to get people to pressure the government into changing its policy toward Namibia," Peter Katjavivi said.

"If Falconbridge and other companies are ignoring international law and perpetuating such terrible conditions in Namibia, it is the responsibility of Canadians and their government to bring it to the management to refrain from this inhuman treatment."

Mishake Muyongo called for "a bridge of solidarity" between the people of Canada and the people of Namibia.

"We are fighting for liberation," he said, "and we are asking for support in many ways. You can give us financial assistance, medicine, old clothing—they're all welcome. Sympathetic people can help us in any way they want; it's up to them."



by Craig Toomey

April first marks the tenth anniversary of the military coup in Brazil. What follows is a brief description of what took place on the eventful day in 1964 and the repercussions it has had for the mass of the Brazilian population a decade later.

More than 90 million Brazilians lost their freedom ten years ago on April first.

On that grim day, a group of military leaders ousted Brazil's liberal President Jaoa "Jano" Goulart and seized power of the government to stop what they termed "Brazil's March to Communism."

Resistance to the military coup was practically non-existent. Within 48 hours after 10,000 troops marched on Rio de Janeiro, Goulart had fled the country and the military leaders had appointed an interim president.

"Goulart planned a syndicalist socialist regime" — Generals

Broadcasts were immediately transmitted throughout the country denouncing the Goulart administration and justifying the coup. The generals accused Goulart and "his cronies" of leading Brazil to the brink of economic collapse during his 31 months in office, of attempting to destroy its political institutions, of defying the constitution and of planning with labour, student and peasant support to disband Congress and declare a Syndicalist Socialist regime.

General Olimpio Mourao, commander of the 4th Military Region, told the nation that for "more than two years enemies of order and democracy, shielded by the president, have been acting without respect for the institutions, scorning the armed forces and weakening the respect due to the public authorities in any civilised nation." He said that "spurious organisations of political and labour unions, manoeuvred by Brazil's enemies, confessed communists, have been betraying the Brazilian nation."

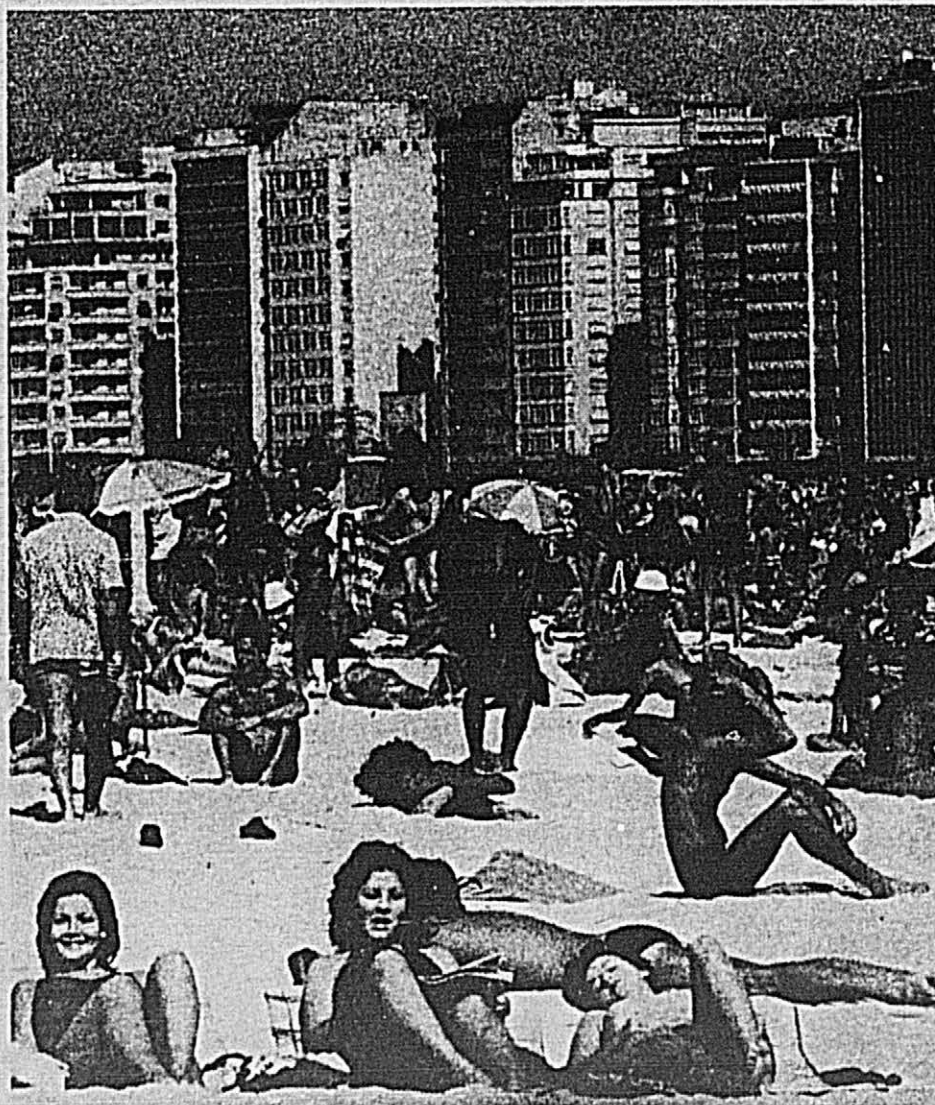
The generals, led by newly "selected" President Castello Branco, vowed to quickly "bring Brazil to her senses".

They promised to take swift action to curb Brazil's soaring rate of inflation, which had increased 300 per cent during Goulart's rule, and to diminish the nation's staggering \$3.7 billion foreign debt. They also pledge to encourage massive foreign investment, which has previously been discouraged under Goulart's policy of "independent development".

The generals justified their illegal take-over by having Congress announce that Goulart "had abandoned the site of the republic and left the presidency vacant." This spurred a delighted President Lyndon Johnson to send his "warmest regards" to the military leaders hours after the coup, with a promise to resume large-scale aid, which had been suspended through much of Goulart's term in office.

Johnson said: "The American people have watched with anxiety Brazil's economic and political difficulties through

April Fool's day ten years later Brazil



which your great nation has been passing and have admired the resolute will of the Brazilian community to resolve these difficulties within a framework of constitutional democracy without civil strife."

Coup victory for U.S. imperialism

U.S. approval of the coup was evident right from the start. Indeed, the military take-over was a great victory for U.S. imperialism in Latin America, which was being threatened by Goulart.

Relations had been very strained with the president, who advocated an "independent foreign policy" with limited foreign control of the economy. The U.S. found it difficult to be on friendly terms with a man who renewed friendly relations with Cuba and the Soviet Union, legalized the Communist Party, encouraged social reform, and even bestowed the Order of the Southern Cross on Che Guevara.

U.S. feared rise of new Castros

After Castro's victory in Cuba transformed Latin America from a "safe backyard" into the "soft underbelly" of the U.S., the Kennedy administration feared that the loss of the largest, most populous and industrialised nation in Latin America would mean the eventual communisation of the region.

President Kennedy launched his "Alliance for Progress" program to prevent just this — the rise of new Castros in Latin America. He used massive aid programs to channel the revolution in Latin America in the "proper direction" and to prevent "it being taken over by the Sino-Soviet block."

Brazil was a victim of the Cold War. Kennedy used aid as a political weapon — offering it to those officials who were opposed to Goulart's administration and sympathetic to U.S. interests. He could, in effect, stop all aid which directly benefitted the Central Government.

This "islands of sanity" policy contributed greatly to Goulart's overthrow by encouraging certain military and civilian officials to oppose his vast policies of land reform, distribution of wealth and normalisation of relations with communist powers.

"Purge of red"

Less than two days after the military uprising in Brazil, the Congress was informed by the War Ministry that a "purge of reds" would begin. Thus came the introduction of the 1st Institutional Act, and the end of liberty and justice in Brazil for another decade.

The Institutional Act enabled the junta to indefinitely cancel the political rights of any suspected "subversive", and vastly increased the power of the president to tyrannical proportions.

Forty Congressmen and 60 highly placed officials were immediately dismissed and stripped of all political rights.

Nearly all opposition to the junta was crushed in the days following the coup — by methods seemingly copied by the Chilean junta today. Ten thousand political prisoners

continued on page 46

American Indians lock with U.S. government

by Phyllis Platt

"Give me the right to choose my own teachers; give me the right to practice a religion of my fathers; give me the right to travel and come and go as I please; give me the right to trade with whom I please, and do business with whom I please; give me the right to follow the ways of my fathers and I will obey every law or submit to the penalty."

With these words of Chief Joseph, the great Indian chief captured trying to save his people, Russell Means addressed the all-white jury of nine women and three men who had convened to pass judgement on him and on Dennis Banks for their participation of Wounded Knee. Instead of exposing the American Indian Movement (AIM) as a small sect causing trouble among Indian people, the trial has shown that "the real conspiracy is in Washington, D.C."

The trial, which began in February in St. Paul, Minnesota, has been recessed until April 1 by the presiding U.S. District Court judge, as a result of charges that wire taps were placed on AIM telephones during the Wounded Knee occupation, and that conversations between AIM members and their lawyers had been monitored by the FBI since that time.

This evidence came to light when the judge ordered that all FBI files pertaining to the trial and the Wounded Knee struggle be

made available to the defence for examination. The government and the defence had been ordered eight months earlier to share all information concerning Wounded Knee, but a two-week search of FBI files revealed 315,000 withheld documents.

AIM national director Clyde Bellecourt, in Montreal to publicize the case of the Wounded Knee defendants, characterized the government's attempts to foil the Wounded Knee defence efforts as an all-out drive to stop the growth of Indian militancy. He said that AIM militants are ready to "fight and die" for the treaty rights consistently ignored by the government.

Bellecourt, a co-founder of AIM in 1968, was a participant in the Wounded Knee occupation and is under indictment on several charges including arson, larceny, burglary and conspiracy. He spoke last night to a McGill audience of 200.

Interviewed about the Wounded Knee occupation and AIM's programmes and objectives, Bellecourt said that the information coming out at the Wounded Knee trials is so explosive that the government wants to end the proceedings as soon as possible. Thus far, \$15,000,000 has been spent to prosecute the Indian people involved but no convictions have been handed down.

Though big news in the Minneapolis-St. Paul papers, the court room reports are not

reaching newspapers outside the local area, even though UPI and AP are sending out information on a consistent basis. Bellecourt suggested why at least one newspaper chain isn't carrying news of the trials — the Hearst family owns the Homestake Gold Mine, a mine located on Indian treaty lands.

Bellecourt outlined some of the trial information which the government would like to keep from public scrutiny. He said the search of FBI files had shown that the 82nd Airborne division had been put on standby during Wounded Knee. The besieged community was repeatedly swept by phantom jets flying only 500 feet overhead. Only President Nixon could have ordered such an alert, illustrating, Bellecourt said, that Wounded Knee had certain things in common with Cambodia.

In addition, AIM lawyers discovered that ranchers of the area, organized under the aegis of the John Birch Society, were planning to fly over the area and drop dynamite on the occupiers unless government action was taken against the Indians. AIM lawyer William Kuntzler demanded to know why no surveillance had been put on men who had threatened to kill 300 people by dynamite bombing. The question was never satisfactorily answered.

Parallels with Watergate are easy to make. The presiding judge, when ordering that FBI files be opened, said that he had lost all faith in the FBI since Watergate and Wounded Knee. It also appears that members from the Committee to Re-Elect the President were mixed up in this affair. Bellecourt believes that Erlichman, Mitchell, Kleindinst and others will be called to testify if the trial continues.

If the defendants can prove that their phones were tapped by the FBI, the judge plans to dismiss charges and throw the case out of court. Although this would be a victory for the Indians, Bellecourt feels that a longer trial would enable AIM to expose much more of the governmental and corporate malpractice the Indians are fighting against.

According to Bellecourt, one of the most glaring examples of government disregard for treaty rights is the leasing of Indian land to private interests for exploitation. Tribal 'chiefs', puppets of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, rubber stamp BIA lease deals in return for money and power. Indian lands are thus stolen from the tribe and virtually given over to corporate interests who reap enormous profits exploiting mines, timber, ranch land and oil beds — profits which do not return to Indian hands.

In addition to the leasing practice, Bellecourt explained that the BIA usually sets up trading posts where Indians must trade. The Indians are given ridiculously low sums of money for their handicrafts, but are forced to exchange these handmade items for food to keep from starving. He gave the example of handmade,



Daily photo by Mucki Zimmerman

Clyde Bellecourt, a leader of the American Indian Movement, speaking last night on the injustices his people have suffered under the U.S. government's Bureau of Indian Affairs.

beaded sets of knee-high moccasins which he had seen selling in retail stores for \$75 to \$80 being bought from the craftswomen at the trading posts for \$10.

In the face of this theft and exploitation, AIM has formulated a three-point programme designed to unite Indian people behind a "nationally-co-ordinated attack on powerful financial and political interests, which have used the U.S. government to take advantage of Native Americans for more than a century." In brief, they demand that a Treaty Commission (comprised of native peoples) be set up to examine and enforce all treaty rights. Second, that the Indian Re-organization Act of 1934, which established tribal constitutions offering no real protection to Indians, be repealed. Last, the programme asks that the Bureau of Indian Affairs be restructured into an independent agency, controlled by and accountable to, Indian people.

Bellecourt pointed out that by demanding the respect of treaty rights, the Indians are simply asking for what is constitutionally theirs. Since Article Six in the U.S. Constitution states that treaties are the supreme law of the land, the conviction of Wounded Knee occupiers means, as Russell Means put it, that "every American Indian in this country has no treaty rights. If this happens then the rest of America does not have constitutional rights. So if we get convicted, you all get convicted—and that's the truth."

When asked about the extent of support, both Indian and other-

wise, for the AIM programme, Bellecourt made it clear that AIM is no isolated group of people, but represents the mass of the Indian population. He said that every tribe and Indian organization in the country had supported the Wounded Knee occupiers, and that referendum votes to oust the old BIA-backed tribal chiefs were taking place on many reservations.

Civil rights and church groups have supported AIM programme, and the National Council of Churches has donated \$500,000 for bail and office maintenance expenses. This public support (a poll indicated that 53 per cent of the American people supported the armed occupation of Wounded Knee) has forced the government to back down from some of its more repressive plans for the Indian people.

Indians have been receiving more and more offers of cash settlements in return for land rights recently. Bellecourt made it very clear, however, that the Indians were accepting no such offers. "These are attempts to buy us off," he said, "but we're not accepting anything but our land."

When asked about AIM's strategy in case Indian claims aren't met, Bellecourt expressed hope that the trial results would force the government to honour broken treaties. He added, "I think it will come to an all-out fight, since big corporations and ranchers won't give up the land without a battle."

"The government will have to face the fact that we're going to fight and die for our rights until we win."



More gov't controls on Quebec day care

by Joan Shields

The combination of father as breadwinner and mother as housewife is no longer the norm in North American society. While the sharp increase in separations and divorces resulted in large numbers of women entering the work force, many married women also have had to seek jobs outside the home in order to supplement their husbands' inadequate incomes. The need for daycare for these women is obvious, but it's also necessary to understand the ways in which it benefits the child.

Daycare: for the good of the child

In order to be assimilated properly into the community, children need to mix and interact in a variety of situations; a single family can't satisfy this need. Most important, children should not depend solely on their mothers to provide for their welfare. Young children should realize that a world exists outside of their family; daycare provides a valuable intermediate step between home and school, so that the separation at kindergarten will be less traumatic.

The social and personal development of the child is the first responsibility of a daycare centre. While the parents relinquish some control over the child, it's vital that they play an active role in deciding what policy the daycare centre adopts.

Government exploits mothers

The government of Quebec is capitalizing on the plight of working class families in urban areas. It has established subsidized, and controlled daycare centres. Once women are freed from the daily responsibility of their children, they go to work in the local factory doing drudge work for the minimum wage.

In the past two years, however, the Quebec government has subsidized "des garderies populaires", or daycare centres run by parents. Because these centres are virtually autonomous and could design policies that would benefit both parents and children in their liberal approaches, they enjoyed an overwhelming success.

Fearing complete takeover of daycare centres by the working class, the government is making drastic cuts in budgets to completely disrupt the existing garderies populaires system. The future now looks bleak for day care in Quebec: if the province continues to maintain daycare centres as in the past, it will just mean taking women out of the home to do low-paying, non-unionized labour.

If no daycare centres are established, women are bound in their traditional roles of housewives and don't even have the option to earn some money. Needless to say, most poor working mothers can't afford the \$20 to \$30 a week needed to place a child in a private daycare centre.

The situation of daycare in Quebec is inexcusable. In 1971, it had only 13 per cent of the daycare centres in Canada, compared with 75 percent in Ontario. Countries far less privileged than Quebec offer far more adequate child care

services.

The need for daycare centres in this province is clear. Quebecois parents have shown themselves to be very interested in the welfare of their children, and are willing to take on the total responsibility for maintaining daycare centres. What

is lacking is a government that operates for the good of the people, one that will relinquish some of its authority.

Without the full cooperation of the government, proper daycare service is doomed to nonexistence in Quebec.

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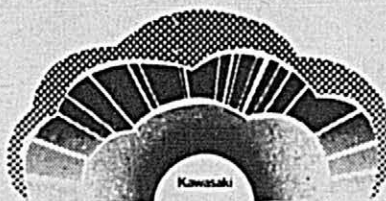
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THE POLITICS OF CARTOONING

Kelly versus McCarthy

by Richard Mackenzie

Graphic illustration, or "cartooning" as it is more popularly known, is the least understood and least appreciated of all art forms.

Yet through cartoons, the artist has been able to either perpetuate or criticize the values, goals, and ideals of our society on a daily basis at a level that even a 10-year-old child could understand.

Two of comedom's most prolific and outspoken illustrators were Walt Kelly and Harold Gray. Both made important contributions to the art.

Walt Kelly's only effort in comics was Pogo which he created in 1949. Pogo has been extremely popular over the years, but more importantly, it has also been the most sophisticated intellectual North American comic strip to date. Kelly's genius was manifested in his symbolic portrayal of contemporary society through Okefenokee swamp and its inhabitants. Through his

symbolism, Kelly was able to freely criticize the hypocrisy and injustices of his time. Tyrannical bureaucracies, corrupt politicians, and ethnic injustices were not spared his wrath. A philosopher more than an illustrator, Walt Kelly was among the first to deal with moral, social and political questions of his age.

Some of Kelly's characters, like the unmannerly Barnstable or Seminole Sam, come from popular tradition. However, Kelly's greatest creations are his won: Doctor Howland Owl, a quack, phoney, scientists, phoney intellectual, a stereotype of the dangerous imbecile; Beauregard, the bloodhound who has no sense of smell; Porky the porcupine, the Alceste of the swamp; the Skunk; Miss Mam'zell Hepsibah, the vamp of the swamp; and lastly two co-stars of the troupe; Pogo and Albert.

Maurice Horn, a respected authority on comic strips gives this analysis of the two

main characters. "Albert the Alligator is the most brilliant personality of the swamp: he is the anarchist, the troublemaker, the poet. When compared to him, Pogo, the rationalistic and humanistic little opossum who opposes the rigor of his dialectical thought to Albert's lyricism, may seem rather drab. In the strictly classical structure of Walt Kelly's world, Pogo and Albert represent the Protagonist and Antagonist, the two opposing but indissoluble-linked poles of ancient drama."

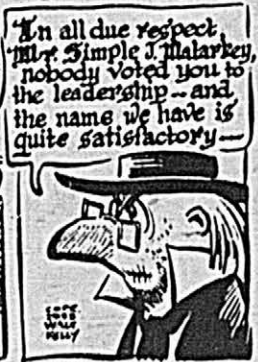
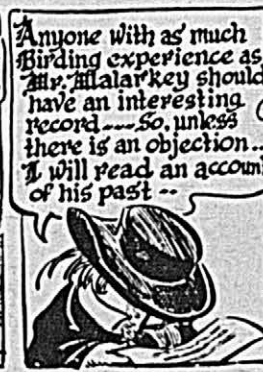
Kelly vs. McCarthy

The year was 1953; it was a bad year for justice in the western world because a cancer was spreading — the cancer of hate for those who were not fervently patriotic anti-communists. The main instigator was Joe McCarthy, the radical right-wing senator from Wisconsin. The cancer of intolerance spread so quickly that few men dared to defy the tyrant.

Walt Kelly was one of the very few people who dared. His unrelenting attack on McCarthy was severely challenged by the conservative press. He bravely withstood the threats of censorship and carried on his fight against one of America's most frightening figures.

Kelly attacked the hypocrisy and short-sightedness of the "dogooder" through the guise of the Deacon. Another character, Mole Macaroni, represented the greedy Americans who suddenly worried about who was coming into the country as a refugee or an immigrant and who, for that matter, was going to be allowed to stay in America.

This series of strips of the Joe McCarthy episode, where the now-deceased senator was depicted in the guise of a jackal named J.W. Malarkey, shows us a segment of an important and controversial series in the history of comics.



Annie versus the Unions

On the other hand, Harold Gray is without a doubt the most outspoken conservative illustrator we have yet to see. Milt Caniff runs a close second. (See Steve Canyon, Dec. '73 - Jan. '74, for a perfect example of the conservative attitude towards the Third World.) Both men have done their strips for the New York News — Chicago Tribune syndicate, which is well known for being highly conservative. A number of their more conservative and extremely successful strips are Steve Canyon, Dick Tracy, Terry and the Pirates, Gasoline Alley, and Little Orphan Annie. This syndicate severely challenged the concept of class consciousness. It rarely passed up the opportunity to attack and de-emphasize class distinctions.

Harold Gray's first and only comic strip was Little Orphan Annie, which he drew from 1924 to 1968. Gray instituted a new innovation to the comic strip of 1924; the introduction of political ideology. Needless to say, Annie was a conservative strip.

The unchanging little girl with the vacant eyes is the spokesman for the conservative ideals of the middle class. She stresses faith, hope, confidence in providence, charity (but not too much charity) and the value of help spontaneously offered by neighbours and friends — not ordered by government fiat. She is against swindlers, politicians, governmental slowness, and foreigners in search of American military secrets.

A post-war survey of the Sunday strips shows that Annie spent 59 out of 110 weeks combatting foreign (Russian) agents, and 15 weeks battling a gang of young hooligans who had organized a racket. She protected capitalism against communism and the small, honest businessman against social outcasts. The rest of her time was spent helping the poor and the unfortunate.

Gray, a fierce opponent of Roosevelt, the New Deal, and federal interference, constructed genuine parables. He told how Annie, thanks to buried treasure, builds an autonomous community of orphans. In

trying to seize the treasure the Internal Revenue agents cause a landslide and the treasure is lost to everyone. We see Annie living comfortably with vagabonds and millionaires — preferably with farmers, poor but honest people, but never with workingmen. She frequents poor people whose misery is due to purely personal, not social, factors.

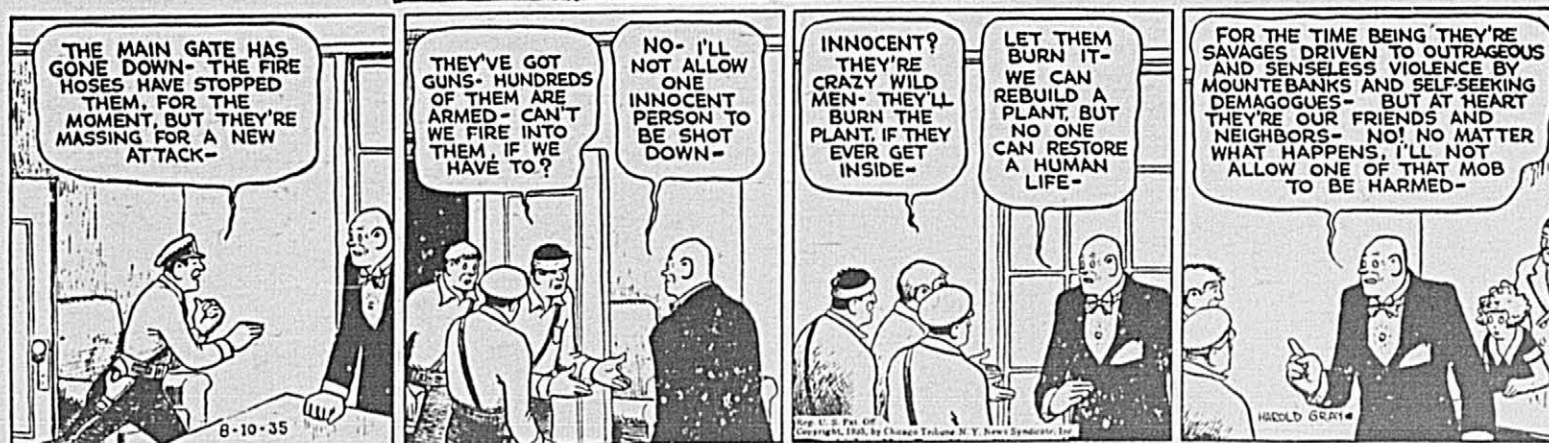
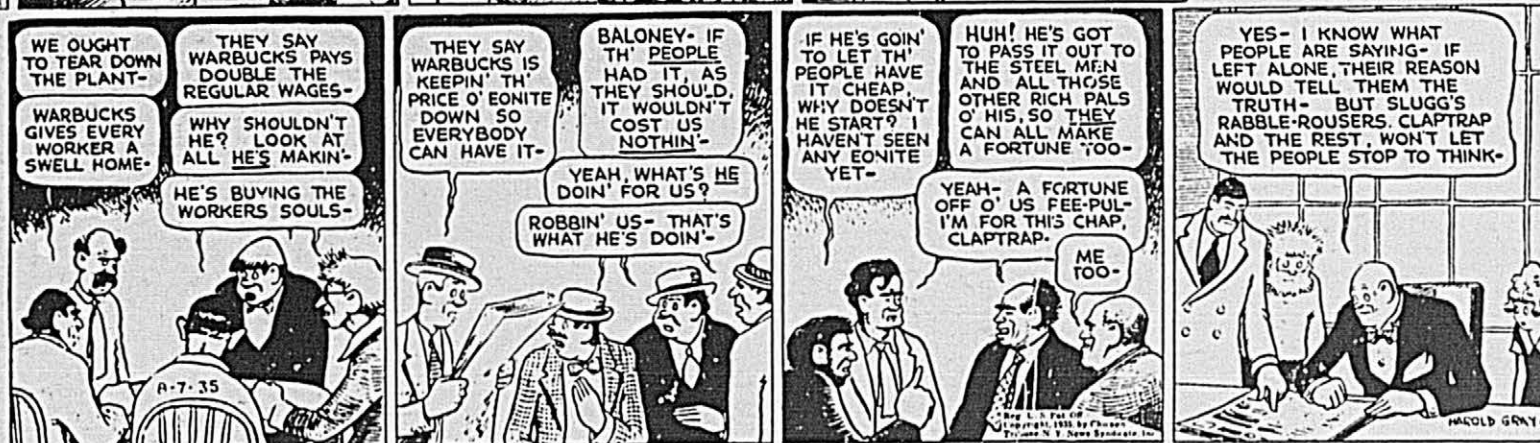
Her protectors, the millionaire Warbucks, is presented as the great capitalist who fights to assume his social function, which is to be charitable to the poor — the ideal of the European medieval period, which permitted wealth on this condition. His method — work, think, act better and more often than other people, do things his own way, and leave the authorities alone — is exactly that of the Rockefellers and Carnegies. (Gasoline Alley sometimes shares this attitude by its optimism, its emphasis on the civic virtues, and its tirade against the concept of social class.)

The May 1935 reprints from Little Orphan

Annie illustrate Gray's dislike and distrust for unions, especially for their leaders. Gray had Daddy Warbucks, the benevolent capitalist, unsuccessfully trying to pacify the mob of workers who were being duped by their greedy, corrupt, and hypocritical leaders.

Warbucks was manufacturing a new substance, Eonite, which would advance man's industrial development by a hundred years. It was a revolutionary substance which would raise the average man's standard of living to unbelievable heights. The unruly workers shattered that dream through their greed and their willingness to listen to their corrupt leaders. The workers destroyed the formula and killed its inventor. Eonite was lost forever.

Gray's extreme right-wing attitude has embarrassed many American conservatives over the years. However, a long-run study of the strip can generally illustrate the development of the right-wing ideology of America from the 1920's to the present.



Cultural and Educational Festival

The Black Students of McGill, Dawson, and Sir George, invite you to our weekend of events, March 27 to 30, "Leading Home — A focus on Liberation and Education":

March 27: Dawson 350 Selby, Third World Film Festival, 1 to 8 p.m.

March 28: also at Dawson, Quassi Tekufu, from Ohuru Sasa school, Harlem, New York, will speak on child development and child care at 6:30 p.m. Also the film "A New Day" will be shown.

March 29: Sir George Williams University, 1455 de Maisonneuve, Abdul Alkalimat, director of Black studies at Fisk University will speak on "Black consciousness through the process of education

and liberation," in room 937 at 6:30 p.m.

March 28 and 29: Children's Festival at Sir George Williams University, in the Mezzanine, from 1 to 7 p.m. Films, slides, art and writing by the Black children of Montreal will be shown.

March 30: 3700 McTavish Street, Cultural Evening with the Black Theatre Workshop and the play "Bamboo Clump" performed by the McGill Caribbean Students' Association at 6:30 p.m. Admission 25 cents.

March 30: A dance at Sir George Williams University, 1455 de Maisonneuve, Cafeteria, 7th floor, featuring the Trinidad Playboys, and good disco. Admission: \$2. Starts at 9:30 p.m.

Early abortions advocated

by Bonnie Price

Dr. Irene Simons of the McGill Health Service last week warned that women beyond their eighth week of pregnancy will have difficulty obtaining an abortion in a Montreal hospital.

The McGill gynecologist said tighter policies at the Montreal General, which performs most of Quebec's legal abortions, makes early detection all the more vital for women who suspect pregnancy. She urged women in doubt to get a pregnancy test at the McGill Health Service as soon as possible.

Montreal General recently decided to greatly reduce the number of late-stage abortions it performs in order to free its operating rooms for other purposes, Simons said.

But, Simons said, the Montreal General will give a woman who is under eight weeks pregnant a "menstrual extraction" — a three to ten minute abortion requiring only a local anesthetic. Simons said, "No hospitalization is necessary; the woman can leave the hospital an hour after a menstrual extraction."

The McGill Health Service receives about two requests a week for an abortion referral. Simons said the relatively high number of abortion requests could not be explained by a lack of birth control information.

"Most say they know about birth control methods, yet most haven't been using birth control at all," she said. "I don't understand it."

Simons said that Montreal's abortion demand could best be served through a system of outpatient clinics for vacuum-suction abortions similar to those in New York City.

Savages to come to McGill

by David Roche

If the Film Society's schedule can be trusted, James Ivory's *Savages* will be shown at 7 pm next Saturday. Don't miss it. Go sporting your most decadent garb, but be prepared to storm the projection booth if the promised film is not forthcoming. It's that kind of movie, and it's that good.

Savages had a short run at Les Cinemas de Vieux Montreal in December, 1972. Apart from the people who caught either those showing or the spread Playboy did to exploit its nudity and off-beat style, few in this town have even heard of it. It's the sleeper of the decade — an undiscovered masterpiece.

What's the most fascinating thing about *Savages*? It's a toss-up between plot and style — the two are virtually inseparable here. The movie opens with a period documentary describing the Mud People, a primitive tribe that wears heavy earth masks. A croquet ball rolls into their midst. In following it, the tribe discovers an abandoned mansion, complete with furnishing, artifacts, and clothing. They adopt these things, and become civilized over the period between sunrise and lunch. By dinner they have settled into highly refined international types — chatting, flirting, and holding forth on sophisticated ideas. Nightfall finds everyone beyond civilization and into decadence; by sunrise the next day they have fled to the forest — and reverted to their primitive state.

It's an allegory, of course. Fascinating idea though it is, it might not have worked without Ivory's superb sense of style. The whole look of the production belongs to the late twenties. But the sort of thing he does with silent movie-titles, decor, and dialogue go beyond cheap spoofing or trendy nostalgia; unless you've seen the twenties through movies by Lubitsch or von Stroheim, or read Fitzgerald, you may not realize how accurate and haunting his evocation of the period is. It's dead on. He gets the maximum mileage out of his choice of time and place. Maybe it's because his knowledge of it is unusually rich, or maybe it's because he handles it with more control than most directors who are cashing in on the past.

Control is certainly what makes the satire work. Ivory has his cast play it straight, and the result is far funnier than the heavy-handed mugging found in TV satire or a movie like *Blazing Saddles*. All his actors are good in *Savages*, and in the case of Kathleen Widdoes, excellent. Her "Steppin' On the Spaniel" number in top hat and tails is the highlight of the picture.

Ivory hasn't made many movies. If enough people get excited by *Savages*, more of his work may be shown here. It would be high time.

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STUDENT TENDERS

are hereby called for the operation of a Secondhand Book Sale for September 1974 and January 1975.

Bids to run this second hand book sale should be sealed and delivered to the Students' Council Office by April 19, 1974, at 4:00 p.m.

Criteria for the acceptance of the bid include the area of percentage of cost of resale of the books that will go to the entrepreneur or organization and how much will be refunded to the past owner of the book.

Other criteria that will be viewed are:

- 1) organizational ability
- 2) insurance and protection
- 3) promotional campaign
- 4) dates of operation

It is our belief that this sale must benefit and aid the students of McGill University.

APPLICATIONS ARE NOW BEING CALLED for STUDENT REPRESENTATION



on the following sub committees of the

SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE CO-ORDINATION OF STUDENT SERVICES

(for the academic year 1974-75)

SUB-COMMITTEE ON STUDENT COUNSELLING

- 3 Undergraduates
- 1 Graduate

SUB-COMMITTEE ON STUDENT HEALTH

- 3 Undergraduates
- 2 Graduates

SUB-COMMITTEE ON STUDENT HOUSING

- 6 students

SUB-COMMITTEE ON STUDENT PLACEMENT

- 4 Undergraduates
- 1 Graduate

Anyone interested in the above mentioned positions, please contact the Dean of Students' Office — 392-5364.

S.C. Hempey
Budget Officer

classifieds

From P.22

WANTED

Wanted: Arts and crafts teacher with organizational skills, L.I.P. grant, ends late June. Call 932-4877 or 482-1614, or 843-6733.

WANTED: Female roommate May 1st - August 31st. Large furnished 4 1/2 near McGill. Own room \$65/month. Share phone and utilities. Call Patricia or Michele 845-2005.

Mother's helper. To care for 2 young children. Summer spent in St-Sauveur. Call 481-3933.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Media McGill presents A CLOCK-WORK ORANGE on Thursday April 4; Showings at 6:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium.

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PUZZLE**How to play:**

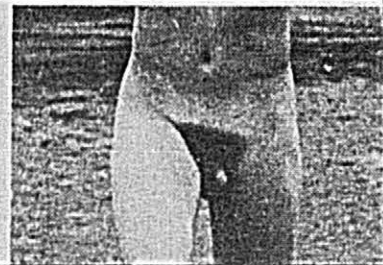
Find the mystery word. Read the list of clues then try to find them in the puzzle. These words will be in all directions - horizontally, vertically, diagonally and backwards. Once found, draw a circle around each of the letters of the clue word in the puzzle, then strike it off the list. Circling will tell you which letter has been used but will leave it visible should it also form part of another clue word. When all the words have been located and each letter circled, the remaining letters will spell the mystery word.

by Alex Gallico

LECTURE	P S E A T S M I K A D O U T E
MACDONALD	R T M S C S A V O Y C N N E T
MIKADO	O R B S S O G I P U S H I R A
MIND	F A E T E A M S P L P S O M L
MOYSE HALL	E W E R D N Y P S D T E N E L
PEN	S E R A U L G S U U O R N C L
PROFESSOR	S T X W C T A I D T P W E N A
PULL	O S O R A H C N N L E M N E H
PUSH	R D R E T A E E O E H R A I E
REDPATH	L E E D I T C M L D E S S C S
SAVOY	L D X P O N R W I P C R A S Y
SCIENCE	E A T A N C A P O S L A I B O
SEATS	B R S T M O M E U R T U M N H
STRAW	A G A H N R A E L L K R N I G
STUDENT	C A P E T E R I A C L L Y K Y
STEWARTS	
TEAMS	
TERM	
TREE	
UNION	
WORK	
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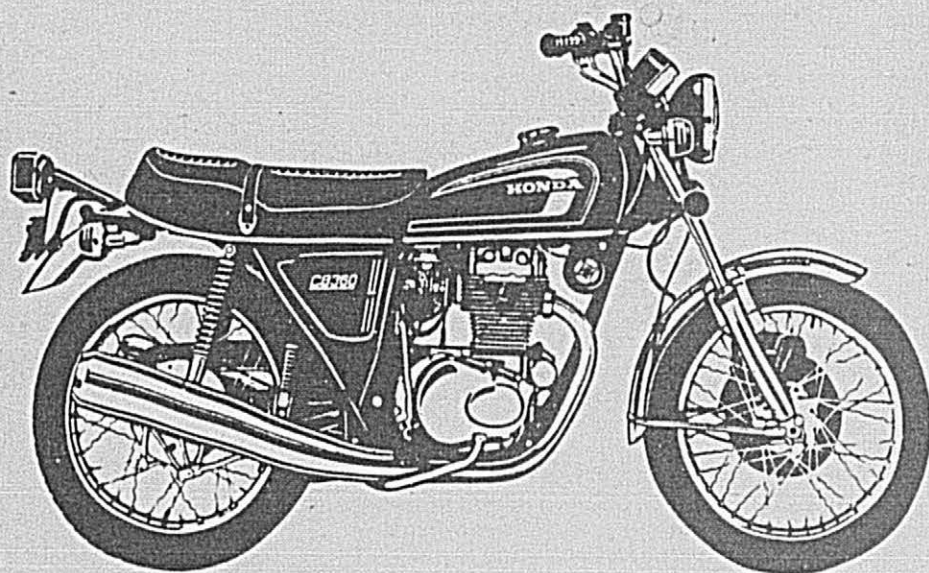
Erratum

In last Wednesday's issue the Daily unfortunately censored a photograph of a student who "streaked" across Lower Campus the day before. To correct this error we are printing the parts blacked out last week.



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THIS IS REGISTRATION WEEK FOR SPRING COURSES

Morning Classes

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Evening Classes

Start Mon., March 25, 6:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m. End Mon., May 13

Start Wed., March 27, 6:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m. End Wed., May 15

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•Michael Johnson is both the interim internal vice-president and internal vice-president elect for the Students' Society. He was born in Scotland and has lived near Boston, Massachusetts since an early age. Johnson, 22, is studying anthropology in U-2. He was ASUS representative last year and a Students' Council representative this year.



•George Archer, president-elect of the Students' Society, is a 30-year-old native of Trinidad, working on a master's degree in economics. He is active in the teaching assistants' association and is the economics student representative in the Faculty of Graduate Studies.



•Michel Celemenski, 21, external vice-president elect of the Students' Society, is a U-2 political science student. Celemenski, born in France and raised in Montreal, is fluently bilingual. He is ASUS president this year and was a Daily staffer for three years.

daily photos by John Elstad

Eye to Eye with new executive

Archer, Celemenski, and Johnson were interviewed Friday by Daily reporters Bonnie Price and Malcolm Guy.

Daily: Why did you want to be the leaders of the Students' Society?

Archer: We didn't want to run the risk of another group of people whom we considered incompetent running the Students' Society.

Celemenski: We have all been critical of the Students' Society in the past. We felt the time had come to stop talking and to do something.

Daily: How do you see yourselves as different from or similar to the present executive?

Celemenski: My impression of the present executive is that they feel the main role of the Students' Society was to provide primarily entertainment and some basic services. Although these things are important, we would also like to deal with major problems like housing, food, course content, and the alienation of students as shown by the five suicides this year.

Daily: What do you consider the single most important problem among McGill students today?

Archer: Students doubt the relevance of the work they do in school. The student is unable to have any input. This has a lot to do with the student's low level of interest in university affairs.

Johnson: I think it is a general problem at McGill that people have stopped trying to influence things around them. Students attempted to change things in the late 60s, but they focused on superficial problems, so they failed. They haven't renewed their attempts at change since.

Celemenski: The feeling of irrelevance that George mentioned is what sparked the protests of the 60s. Unfortunately, those genuine grievances were co-opted by the university. I think what happened was that students used the word 'irrelevant' to express the fact that the universities were not meeting the real needs of people both within and without the university community, while the university used the grievances as an excuse to streamline its operations to conform to corporate demands.

Some token changes took place, but when the dust cleared the university was structured in a manner which was more closely suited to corporate requirements than before and quite different from what the radicals had intended. If we are going to have any real change, we should proceed more carefully than in the past.

Daily: Only 13 percent of the students voted in the election. What do you think this says about the Students' Society?

Archer: The amount of energy this year's executive spent bickering made them appear like a pack of jokers to the students. These student representatives have allowed themselves to be co-opted by the administration. The question is who are the most important in the university — the administration, the faculty, or the students? The students should have equal representation in the decision-making process.

Daily: But according to this year's executive, the problem has been getting students to fill the committee positions we already possess, much less fighting for equal representation.

Archer: Students don't wish to participate in university committees because they know that they have no real decision-making powers. It's simply an exercise in frustration. The students on these committees are often token representatives.

Daily: How about the English department where there is student parity on every departmental committee including the Promotion and Tenure Committee?

Celemenski: Yes, the English Literature Association (the student organization in the English Department) has much student participation and is very active in the department. This demonstrates that where real power is available, students participate. **Daily:** The crisis of the Students' Society finances has brought about a re-examination of the relationship between the students and the administration. Do you think the interests of the students and the administration are the same or different?

Archer: We don't perceive our interests and the administration's to be the same.

Obviously, the administration views the university as a corporation. They do not equate the value of the university with the position of the students.

A case in point is the fact that the administration oversees the Students' Society's reserve fund (about \$185,000 a year ago). According to Taylor (the present external vice-president), they pay us five percent interest on the money they are taking care of for us. Compared to the five percent we get, the administration most certainly obtains something in the neighbourhood of seven-and-a-half percent interest by investing our money in the open market. This is a good indication that they don't equate the welfare of the students with the welfare of the university if they can actually deprive us of the income rightfully earned by our money.

Daily: How do you plan to deal with the Students' Society's financial problems?

Archer: It is inevitable that we are going to cut down expenses next year. Mismanagement by former executives has depleted the Students' Society's reserve funds.

Celemenski: Because of this we plan no faculty grants for next year. This year's executive support faculty grants for very political reasons.

Johnson: In the two weeks earlier this year when Drager was acting financial director, he pleaded for faculty grants in spite of the Students' Society's financial state because, and only because, it was in his campaign platform last year. That, by the way, is the only campaign promise he kept.

Daily: This year there was a maintenance workers' strike at McGill and there have been efforts to unionize McGill's library workers and teaching assistants. What role do you think students should play in conflicts between the administration and its employees?

Archer: The attitude of the administration toward the maintenance workers is no different than their attitude towards students. It's a matter of simple justice that we support others if we want to get something for ourselves.

It was very instructive to me that the administration had to go to the lengths that they did during the strike. They behaved

worse than a lot of private corporations would have under similar circumstances.

I think that obviously the Students' Society executive should encourage and support the genuine aspirations of the students and the workers of the university. **Celemenski:** We must support what the Daily calls the 'invisible people' in the university community — the people who labour to provide services for students.

Daily: What are your priorities for next year?

Archer: We must do something about the Students' Society's finances. Without money we won't get very far. This is the first step towards making the Students' Society more meaningful. We must also think of the future — this is going to boil down to talking to the administration and seriously examining our financial relationship with them.

Daily: Why are you opposed to executive honorariums as payment for time spent in the summer on Students' Society affairs?

Celemenski: We thought that doing without honorariums was important at this point because of the bad state of the finances.

I personally can earn the amount of money I need for next year by mid-summer, then I can devote full-time effort to the Students' Society.

Daily: What's happening with the pub?

Johnson: People are working on detailed reports on the pub and typesetting which should be complete soon. The only way we will be able to finance the pub and the renovations for typesetting is to borrow money. Hopefully we can get it from the McGill Development Fund.

Daily: This year's executive said that faculty grants were necessary to prevent certain faculties from seceding from the Students' Society. Are you worried about the possibility of secession?

Johnson: Speaking personally, if a faculty wants to secede, that's their business. If they're competent enough to go through all the bureaucratic and legal hassles of setting up their own Students' Society, then more power to them! They're welcome to it.

buy two



This could be the last year you can buy
a yearbook for only \$5.00.

A limited sales of Old McGill '74 will
happen for two days this week at
locations all across campus from
11:00 to 2:00 on Wednesday and
Thursday, March 27 and 28. The
event will be located at the
McGill Student Union.

Devastation hits Indian province

by Philip Morris

Before the monsoons came in June 1973, Maharashtra state in India suffered three consecutive years of drought and famine. A flood of impoverished and hungry rural refugees crowded into Bombay during that period.

The more fortunate lived in temporary shacks, made of every sort of scrap material, hastily set up on the sidewalks. Others lived on train station floors, in tunnels, and in unused sewage pipes. They survived by working on government relief projects, by taking marginal jobs, and by begging.

In June 1973, when the monsoons came, these refugees began to leave Bombay and return to the rural talukas.

A report published in the district of Ahmednagar showed that 1,288 of the 1,323 villages in the district and almost two million of the 2.3 million people were "affected by scarcity or akin to scarcity conditions." In 1972-73, only 65 per cent of the 1.1 million

hectares of land was being cultivated.

Rich and poor

The irrigated sugar-producing lands of the wealthy landowners were unaffected by the drought. It was the unirrigated lands of the samil peasantry that were not being cultivated.

The immediate cause of the drought was the lack of rain between 1970 and 1973; there was only 34 per cent as much as usual. This lack created problems with drinking water, agricultural production, food, fodder for livestock, and rural jobs. The greatest single source of rural jobs — farming — was eliminated.

The government response to the drought was large-scale, aimed at averting widespread starvation and massive migration to the cities in search of non-existent employment. To this extent, it was successful.

But the drought-relief program failed in several crucial ways.

The government response to the drought was extremely slow. It was not till the threat of famine reached crisis proportions, after two successive failures of the rains, that the Maharashtra government, embarrassed by newspaper criticisms, began to respond; it doubled relief projects in January 1973.

Although Maharashtra had been a chronic drought area for years, the government had no long-term plans to fight drought. It resorted to stopgap employment measures, which were tardy, inefficient, and a notorious waste of productive labour-power.

The government said its main aim was to provide jobs in the rural areas so that peasants would have some way to earn enough to survive. It approved 4,500 work projects; 3,000 were actually begun; only 696 were completed.

Breaking stones for food

Almost all the projects provided extremely unproductive work, such as breaking stones and repairing roads. Large piles of broken stones lined both sides of the roads for hundreds of miles in the drought areas. Maharashtra now has enough broken stones to last till the end of the century. Yet the government has built only 51 percolation tanks (earthen dams to catch the runoff from the monsoons) and 143 village wells.

Relief jobs were provided for two million people, but an estimated 25 million were affected by the drought.

The government relief program paid by piece-rate (maximum 45 cents a day). Average earnings ranged from 12 to 20 cents a day. There were delays in payment.

Workers thus had to borrow money — at 100-per cent a month interest — from the wealthy managers of the relief projects. And it was from these same wealthy managers that the workers bought their grain at black-market prices.

The government's regulation of the grain trade was a total failure. The government provided grain to the district administrator, who then transported the grain to local

fair-price shops. These shops are village co-operative societies formed by private shareholders, usually wealthy landowners and grain traders. The fair-price shops were supposed to distribute the grain quota at 13 cents a kilo.

The quota of 8 kilos a month for an adult (which actually never exceeded 7 kilos a month) was later reduced to 5 kilos a month because of "insufficient supplies", even though the taluka headquarters had a surplus of grain.

An adult needs about 20 kilos of grain a month. The peasants were thus forced to buy at least two-thirds of their grain on the black market, where grain is sold at 35 cents a kilo.

You could get as much grain on the black market as you could afford. Local black-market grain shops were well stocked. All levels of government were funneling grain into the black market.

The wealthy profit

The wealthy traders and landowners, who directly profit from the increasing indebtedness of the peasantry, and who are the political base of the Maharashtra Congress Party, have been reluctant to push for government spending on irrigation and other projects — spending that would avert drought and famine. They have not even tried to capitalize their own landholdings. Most have been content to exploit an unproductive small peasantry.

Thus, drought and famine have social as well as climatological causes.

The government relief program has prevented starvation, but it has done nothing to attack the fundamental causes of drought and famine. Nor has it dealt with the major and worst effect of the drought — the increasing rural indebtedness and the dependence of the small peasantry on the large landholders and big traders — because this effect is the logical consequence of the existing socio-economic and political system in Maharashtra.

by Richard Sussman

McGill University can single out 976 individuals to cater to and pamper. McGill can plan to build saunas in the dorms. They can talk of spending to improve the existing dormitory facilities.

In the same breath, the McGill administration can ignore the remaining 4465 out-of-Montreal students. It is of little concern to McGill that students are obliged to live in decrepit conditions, often in apartments infested with roaches and other insects.

The University administration cannot see how a student's performance might be adversely effected by living in facilities which the landlords refuse to keep in repair. Once accepted to McGill, it is the students concern if high rents eat holes in their pockets. Let them commute!

Commute they soon will. Adding more people to staff the off-campus housing service will not create available apartments were none exist, nor will it build new ones when old ones are demolished.

By catering to 976 privileged students, McGill discriminates against the other 4,500. With 4000 applications for 976 beds, the residences have also chosen to practice blatant discrimination, through the use of the quota system. First they will limit applications on the basis of national origin.

Admissions will still accept the same numbers of foreign students. But where they go once in Montreal is not Admissions' problem.

They will set quotas for American students. But Americans are rich. It does not matter if they are housed in luxury apartments be-

Dorm students "a privileged elite"



cause of cost or because of landlords' misinformed ideas of students, or because of outright refusal to rent to Americans.

What does it matter if these students are put to a strong disadvantage over dormitory students or students living at home?

Then the residence authorities can limit the number of non-Quebec Canadians.

Next, the residences could limit on the basis of race and then

religion, first the Jews, then the rest. These students could rent McGill owned apartments. With the profit McGill Real Estate makes, butlers could be provided for the dormitory students.

Even now there is a maid to clean their rooms, (I can't even get a vacuum cleaner for my apartment unless I pay well over \$50.00 to buy one), and parking spaces are provided for the students who need them the least.

All this for 976 students — 976 out of 15,180 full time students — all this university subsidized. Yet, McGill won't lift a finger for non-dorm students! Are the priorities not misplaced?!

Is it not possible that some students might desire more from an education than simply coming to class and going home? But, if commuting is the rule, finances will not permit most students any other alternative. This would surely pre-

clude development of university spirit, and effect student performance.

There are 4000 applications for the dorms next year.

I'd rather sacrifice quiet and privacy for a room in residence, instead of rooming with roaches and silverfish for \$90.00 a month. (I speak of an apartment found through Off-Campus Housing. I had a large selection of seven apartments to choose from, 3 of which were available. One of those had a policy of not renting to students! The others were over \$100 per month.

McGill has famous academic qualifications that attract students from around the world. But if these students cannot benefit from a university associated community, let alone find a place to live, how can they obtain fulfillment from their education?

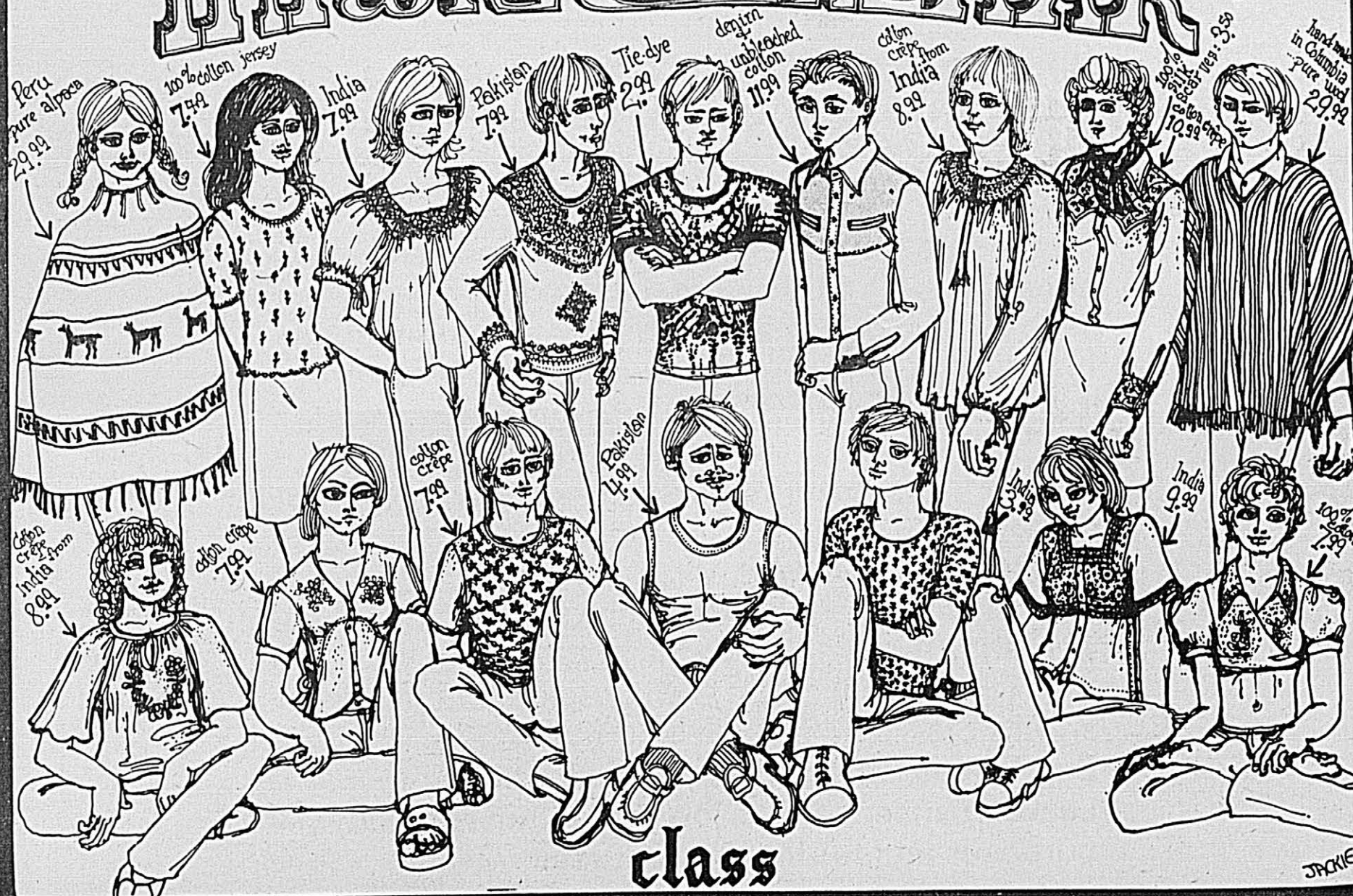
Something is needed to relieve the impersonality of McGill with its huge undergraduate classes. If it is not found in constructive activities within a university community, it will be found by release of frustrations as it was at Columbia and Berkley. Also, foreign and out-of-Montreal students will just not come to McGill.

There is a radically increasing need for student housing as larger numbers of buildings are dynamited to the ground. It is the responsibility of the administration to fulfill this housing need — now. Only immediate action can solve the problem. Delay will make a solution impossible.

Richard Sussman is a member of the Committee for More Student Housing

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Arrivals from the South:

Cold Comfort

Pour 1½ ounces of Southern Comfort over crushed ice. Add a twist of lemon.

Comfort Screwdriver

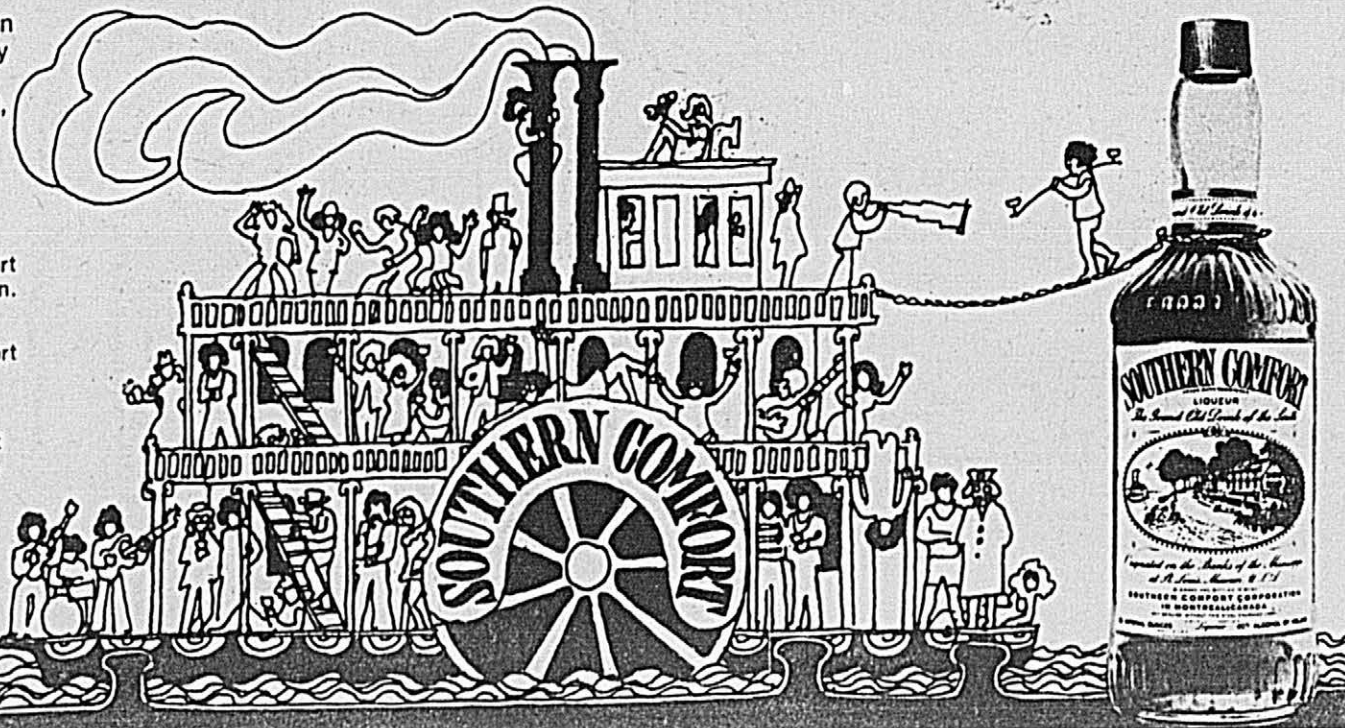
Pour 1½ ounces of Southern Comfort over ice. Top up with orange juice.

Comfort Collins

Mix 1½ ounces of Southern Comfort with the juice of a quarter of a lime. Add some ice. Fill the glass with lemon-lime drink.

Try these, too:

Comfort 'n' Cola,
Comfort and Tonic,
Comfort Daiquiri, etc., etc.



ALREADY ALMOST HALF OF THE LIBRARY ASSISTANTS AT MCGILL HAVE JOINED CUPE. This is why:

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- Employees control over job evaluation
- Leave of absence with job protection for study purposes and tuition-free courses
- Reduced working hours during summer months
- Premium pay for weekend work and evening work
- A guaranteed wage increase each year [minimum 10% plus government cost of living]
- Overtime pay

CUPE will make a difference at McGill

For further information contact:

Nicole Lefavre	273-9806
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Howard Worden	932-5804
Gail Bourgeois	843-5140
Harold Doran	849-2846
Luda Shpak	521-4933

Or:

**The Canadian Union of Public Employees
1290 St. Denis — 4th floor 861-1461**

comment



British Labour victory is incomplete

by David Stryker

Perhaps the most significant feature of the recent election in Britain was that it failed to produce a majority for any of the parties.

Although the Labour party gained a plurality and was thereby able to form a government, the political situation remains highly unstable, since the opposition parties may be able to block Labour legislation. This situation exacerbates the problems facing Labour leader Harold Wilson and his government — rampant inflation and a steadily worsening budgetary deficit.

The voting results indicate that many voters were undecided. Of 635 seats in Parliament, Labour won 301, 17 short of a majority. The Conservatives won 296. The Liberals, although they received almost six million votes, won only a disproportionately small 14 seats. The other 24 seats went to Scottish and Welsh nationalists and other groups.

Labour, therefore, has the problem of carrying out its extensive reform plan to meet the economic crisis while lacking a parliamentary majority.

The problems besetting Britain have worsened lately. The rate of inflation in 1973 was 12 per cent; food prices rose 20 per cent and have increased 53 per cent since the Conservatives came to power. Further, the balance of payments deficit rose from \$1.4 billion to \$9.1 billion under the Heath government.

The country has also been hit by a series of strikes, which, because of the Conservatives' intransigence, crippled the economy. Also contributing to the crisis is Britain's membership in the Common Market, which primarily benefits the multi-national corporations and has helped cause British business to slump, adding to the inflation.

The parties have different stands on these issues.

The Conservatives: their recent record has shown that they are not a party of a

managerial experts, capable of efficiently running the economy. The Conservatives' unwillingness to interfere in business — even though interference is urgently needed to control inflation — led them to resort to wholly artificial measures, such as imposing the three-day work week and stubbornly refusing to meet the demands of the striking coal miners. In doing so, they shifted the burden of inflation onto the shoulders of those who can least afford it — the workers, the small business owners, and the unemployed.

Although the Conservatives do not wholly reject the idea of a centrally managed economy and public welfare, they have been consistently unwilling to undertake any significant economic reforms, and it is this unwillingness more than anything else that has caused the economy to deteriorate.

The Liberals: despite the small number of Liberals in Parliament, Prime Minister Wilson would have to consider the surprising amount of voter support for this party if he tries to consolidate Labour's position by calling another general election.

Support for the Liberals, however, is more due to their unflagging criticism of both Labour and the Conservatives than to their policies, although the anachronistic aspects of the Liberal program may have attracted voters disillusioned with modernity.

Ideologically, the Liberals seem to be living in another era. They advocate a general decentralizing of the economy, a return to local control, and small-scale laissez-faire, as opposed to the Conservatives' program for large-scale capitalism and Labour's program for socialism.

Undoubtedly, the failure of the Conservatives to solve the economic crisis and the coldness of the middle classes to Labour produced many votes for the Liberals.

But support for the Liberals can only be unproductive. Their plan of economic decen-

tralizing could be financially disastrous, as it would annul government efforts to manage or socialize the economy.

The Labour government: Labour has called for several far-reaching economic reforms, but because of opposition pressure, because Labour has moderated its policies recently, and because Wilson represents the party's right wing, it is not clear whether Labour will take the steps needed to solve the long-range economic problems.

Yet the Labour party offers the best hope for ending the economic crisis. Already, Wilson has ended the Conservatives' artificial three-day work week, has granted a substantial pay raise to the miners, and has imposed rent controls. He has also proposed general food subsidies, profits ceilings in the food industry, and plans to end the country's housing food shortage.

But far more radical measures will be needed before the economy can recover.

The main obstacle to Labour's economic reforms comes from the opposition, which is opposed to Britain's seceding from the Common Market and to Labour's nationalization policy. Ultimately, the powerful opposition could thwart Labour's program and increase the danger to the already sagging economy.

Labour already has to its credit the creation of a partly nationalized, planned economy, plus welfare-state legislation. But full socialization is yet to come; the economy is still dominated by large corporations, many of them multi-national, which have continued to show favourable profits despite inflation.

To effectively deal with the economic problems, the Labour government must more fully shift the economy from profit to service.

It must nationalize not only the failing industries, but also the prosperous ones — to co-ordinate all the essential aspects of the

economy, to lower prices, and to ensure that production and distribution are determined by public need rather than by the uncontrollable fluctuations of the market.

It must extend to the present welfare system, through income subsidies and guaranteed services; indeed, Wilson has already proposed to raise taxes and more completely graduate them.

It must impose comprehensive economic controls. Since it is still impossible to establish government control of many sectors of the economy, the best alternative in those sectors would be to hold down prices on all essential goods and services — housing, food, clothing, fuel, transportation, etc. — while imposing profit ceilings on all privately owned industries and granting large wage increases.

The problem is that although the Labour party, with its union support, wants to create a more socialistic economy, the opposition presents a roadblock to such a plan. Wilson, a moderate, has attempted a compromise, but whether making concessions is a sure way to carry out the needed reforms is at best doubtful.

With the economy in its present poor condition, the Labour government must take effective measures to revive it and, ultimately, to make it more fully socialist. Labour's political position could become tenuous, however; and to risk a general election might merely add to the present problems by producing a Parliament completely divided among its three largest parties.

Labour's best chance to consolidate its power and speed Britain on the road to socialism will be to wait a year or more before seeking a parliamentary majority. In the meantime, it should try to do what it promised during the election — introduce wage subsidies, price controls and a better system of public welfare.

Baseball...

continued from page 53

Philadelphia: Phillies' executives are beaming about their roster, which is apparently filled with future stars, such as Robinson and Luzinsky. Unfortunately, for the Philadelphia faithful, the future is not near. Let's just say that they're better than the Cubs, who are in the process of rebuilding. ... And that's not saying much.

Chicago: A rather ruthless house-cleaning has resulted in several changes in a lineup which has been the same for many years. Gone are Jenkins, Beckert and Santo, who are replaced by new and less wrinkled faces. Should the Cubs be serious about this youth kick, the will have to pay the price that the Dodgers and Giants have. That is, the younger players will make mistakes more experienced players would not make. Result: last place.

WESTERN DIVISION

Los Angeles: The Dodgers are easily the class of the league. In Don Sutton they have possibly the best righthander in baseball. Tom Seaver fans may find this tough to believe. However, if you check the hits-walks to innings pitched ratio of both pitchers for the last two years, you'll find Sutton ahead of Seaver by far in '72 and basically even in '73. The only two categories Seaver leads in are directly related, i.e. shortest distance from Manhattan Island, and the directly proportional high ink rating. If you don't think these two factors are important, just ask Henry Aaron.

With Andy Messersmith and Tommy John aiding, the Dodger cause every four days, and baseball's best relief pitcher Mike Marshall teamed with his new sidekick Jim Brewer, the Dodgers will be impossible to hit until the 16th inning, ample time for the

Toy Cannon (Jimmy Wynn), and Joe Ferguson to do their thing. **Cincinnati:** This year, the west will not be red. Cincinnati's greatest asset, Dodger youth and impatience, will no longer be with them. The Reds, despite a powerful line-up, are weaker in pitching than the Dodgers, the main difference, however, will not be on the field, but in the dugout, where notorious "choke in the big 'un" Sparky Anderson should again be clutching his collar as Walt Alston waltzes away with the roses.

San Francisco: One player doth not a team make. The Giants with Bobby Bonds, baseball's best player, should finish in third this year, putting to rest the derision that has been their trademark as "second fiddles". Their fine, speedy outfield will not betray them, nor will their tight infield, nor the output of their non-pareil whiff artist Dave Kingman. Our

crystal ball and Ouija boards tell us that their once proud pitching will cast the first stone, and this cannon fodder will be their demise. **Houston:** Houston has less pitching and less hitting than the Giants. Any team which relies on journeyman Jerry Johnson (Giant castoff) has to be tipping an already weak hand. Furthermore, their manager Preston Gomez can outdo Sparky Anderson at his own game. (Witness his pulling out Clay Kirby for a pinch hitter when the latter had been hurling a no-hitter.)

Atlanta: Darrel Evans, Davey Johnson, and Hank Aaron hit the homeruns for the Braves, while the pitching staff serves them to the opposition. This team has more holes in it than old swiss cheese... which is only one of the many parallels that you can draw between the two.

San Diego: This will be the first time in recent memory that a city

will have two professional clubs, football and baseball, patterned closely after one another. Harland Svare traded away what talent he had to George Allen, Chuck Knox, et al, for old players whose best days were behind them, and consequently paid for this insanity as the Chargers finished last in the Western Division of the American Conference of the National Football League (how's that for a mouthful?). Glen Beckert, Willie McCovey, and young Bobby Tolan will not be good enough to turn the tables for the baseball Padres who will finish in the basement once again.

ZZZZ: As Elliott Pap steps down, we find ourselves filling some pretty big shoes, but that's okay. Zelnick has big feet. ... Elliott did an outstanding job as sports editor and deserves all the credit for the great sports section we had this year. ...

Ed. note: They're right you know.

Is Big Brother only a moment away?

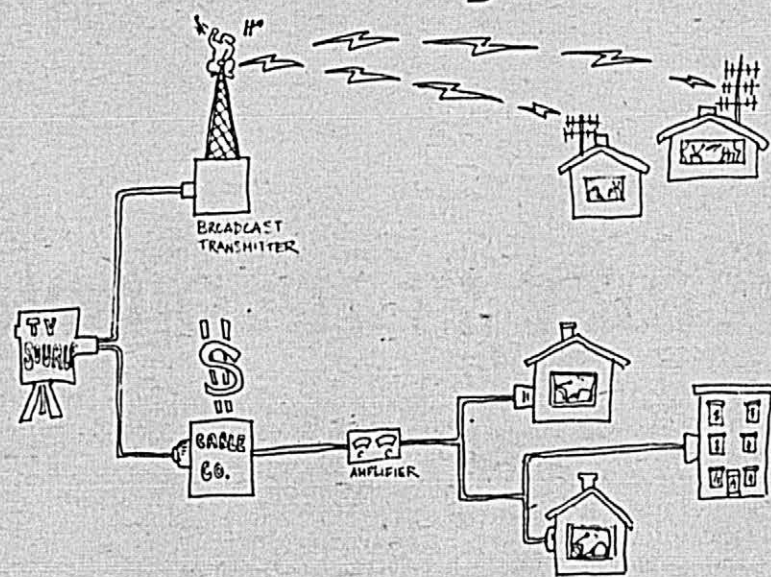
by Jeff Kessler

The phenomenal growth of cable television as a communications medium is without a doubt the most dramatic development in the mass media within the last fifteen years.

Coupled with the evolutionary trend toward decentralizing the airwaves, cable TV offers the first real opportunity for individual communities to end the dominating position the "Man from Glad" and "Exlax" and the rest of the commercial media now hold on the TV screen. Our ability to choose programming from hundreds of cable channels can turn what is now known as the "boob tube" into the single most important factor toward worldwide education and progress. Meanwhile, the decentralization of these communications channels will allow the community to control technology, whereas today technology controls the community.

More than 600 satellites have been launched since October 4, 1957, when Sputnik first circled the globe. More than 100 new satellites are launched each year. Over half of these are communications satellites. The first regular broadcasts through an American domestic satellite began December of 1969 under sponsorship of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Direct satellite-to-home television has been technically feasible for some time.

By the end of this year no geographical area of the world will be without access to communications satellites. Next year ABC Worldvision will distribute a satellite TV series serving at least 25 countries. A consortium of CBC, ABC, NBC, Public Educational Television, and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting will



operate a three satellite system serving most parts of southern Canada with 12 colour TV channels and 9000 black-and-white channels by the end of this year.

Consat (a communication Satellite company) will employ 4 satellites providing up to 96 colour TV channels and 168,000 telephone and data circuits. Engineers at Bell Telephone and Consat estimate that 50 communications satellites will be in orbit by 1977. The total system will consist of 70 ground stations in 40 countries, relaying 100 million voice channels and 100,000 television channels.

The chief benefactor of this communications network will be cable television (Cable Alternator T.V.). Several projects are underway in the U.S. to introduce federal legislation designating cable television as a public utility common-carrier, on an equal status with telephones, to be installed in every home in the nation. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has ruled

that CATV systems must originate a substantial portion of their programming. They are now proposing that cable television systems be required to accommodate two-way communications — perhaps the most important step in the media revolution.

Two-way communication will allow the viewer to call in electronically and choose from the entire continent-wide bank of cable stations. New two-way TV equipment recently announced by General Electric would allow Cable Television systems to record the channel choices of 10,000 people per second. The Electronics Industries Association (EIA) estimates that it would cost \$22 billion to wire every home in southern Canada and the United States with two-way cable TV.

There are 3000 cable television systems in North America today, serving some 15 million viewers. In twenty years the entire continent will be wired, and broadcast TV as we know it today

will not exist. Some predict as many as 400 channels by the year 2000.

A number of cable television systems around the States are already transmitting material from portable half-inch videotape recorders. An entity as small as a city block can have its own 24-hour non-commercial television channel as a subsystem of a cable TV operation. Not only can the subscribers dictate their own programming, they can actually produce it themselves with portable videotape equipment. News can be more than merely local; it can now be personal—from a police riot to last night's bisexual orgie.

Cable television systems are being developed to transmit programs to home videotape recorders while a family is sleeping or away from the house, to be replayed later. These so-called "tele-command centres," to be operated by 1978, will be automated videotape libraries containing thousands of special-interest programs, stored and retrieved digitally. The subscriber need only select the programs he wished to see from a phone-book sized catalogue, dialing the appropriate code number on a remote computer terminal included in his home communications console.

The possibility of a hundred TV channels means that for the first time in history we can demand 24 hour live coverage of all proceedings in Congress or Parliament as well as special 24-hour channels exclusively covering all local, state, and provincial courts, (i.e. the Morgentaler and James Bay trials). The implications are astonishing and cable television

emerges as one of the most revolutionary technologies in all of technocracy.

Decentralized global television is the natural enemy of local governments, for it reveals the broad context in which they are operating. Global TV is directly responsible for much of the political turmoil in the late sixties. The political establishments sense this and are beginning to react. They realize that global TV renders it impossible for local governments to maintain the illusion of sovereignty and separatism necessary for their existence.

But the vital question remains: how soon will our communications technologies become decentralized away from the monoliths that now control the airwaves. That all depends on how consciously and forcefully communities and individuals accelerate the trend toward decentralization. There is already every indication that the cable and video-cassette industries will follow in the footsteps of broadcast TV, at least in the beginning. Already there are cable television systems that transmit 24 hours of commercials, and video-cassettes of The Best of Ed Sullivan.

But we, who are the first "total media" generation, cannot tolerate the miniaturized vaudeville, the radio with a picture, that is television as presently employed. The media must be given freedom, must be removed from private ownership and commercial sponsorship, must be placed in the service of all humanity. We must make the media believable, responsive to our needs.

The intermedia network must be freed from the archaic and corrupt intelligence that now dominates it.

continued from page 32

ers, 4,000 in Rio alone, were rounded up, beaten, interrogated and imprisoned. The mass media was censored and borders closed.

In Pernambuco, police arrested the 70 year old leader of the State Communist Party, clouted him on the head, stripped him down to his blue shorts, paraded him around Recife with a red tie around his neck, then hustled him off the jail. He died soon after, of a "heart attack."

Terror tactics such as this were common after the coup — and continued to take place for the next ten years while the military junta carried out its programs of political repression and economic enrichment of the ruling class. Brazil was indeed being "brought to her senses" — with a sledgehammer.

10 years later: the poor poorer in "a new Japan"

Ten years have passed since Brazilians lost their freedom.

During these ten years Brazil has risen to be one of the most influential — both politically and economically — countries in the Third World. With the help of massive foreign, (especially American), investment, it has experienced an average annual increase of 10 per cent in its GNP. This rapid economic development has been admired by numerous "developing countries" throughout the world. Brazil today is known as the "Japan of Latin America".

But Brazil's rapid economic growth during the ten years since the 1964 coup is misleading, for despite the statistics, the poor in Brazil are poorer than they were in

1964, and the rich are richer. At the same time, the military junta has managed to crush almost all political dissent in the country through massive repression to ensure that the situation remains that way.

The present military regime, now headed by newly "selected" Ernesto Geisel — one of the original plotters of the coup — has transformed the political structure of Brazil to suit its own objectives. By excluding all popular forces from the political system and monopolizing political power in its own hands, it has swiftly been able to carry out their own economic strategy, unhindered. This strategy, of course, has favoured the ruling classes of the nation — the "Brazilian Miracle" has profited only a small segment of the population.

Distribution an "enemy of the state"

True, the Brazilian GNP is increasing 10 per cent annually, inflation has dropped from 100 per cent in 1964 to 15 per cent, and exports and foreign reserves have soared. However, the mass of the Brazilian people still live in misery.

Distribution of wealth has been regarded by the junta as "an enemy of the state". As a result, of the total gain in Brazilian per capita income over the decade, the richest 10 per cent of the population appropriated almost three quarters of the wealth, while less than one tenth was appropriated by the poorest 50 percent. Of Brazil's six states, only the richest, Sao Paulo, registered above average in income. In fact, Brazil stands only 13th among Latin American nations in per capita income.

The real minimum wages of the workers

in a decade have increased only half as fast as the increase of output per worker. In other words, the lot of the masses in Brazil has barely improved at all since the military took power in 1964.

Growth a medicine for all ills

The priority in Brazil in the past decade has been growth for its own sake — growth as a panacea for all ills. To achieve this the military junta has collaborated with foreign capitalists to exploit Brazil's abundant resources and its workers.

To lure foreign investors, so essential to the country's export economy, the leaders have consistently clamped down on internal dissidence to show they are capable of staying in power. This trend came to a head seven years ago with the introduction of the 5th Institutional Act — "the coup within the coup". This act tightened the military's control of the government not only to suppress opposition at home but also to convince observers abroad that the regime is determined to justify the confidence of foreign investors.

The junta's severe handling of guerilla movements during this period is an example of their efforts to maintain "internal security" and "a good image abroad".

In a sense, the military leaders have reinterpreted the traditional motto of Brazil — "order and progress", to mean "security and development", at the expense of the mass of the population.

Brazil: Love it or leave it

At the same time, the military junta has been attempting recently to gain popular support from the Brazilian population to retain its hold of the government and to

continue its strategy of economic dependency. They tried to exploit the euphoria of Brazil's success in the World Cup, for instance, to stimulate enthusiasm and to produce rousing nationalist support. Slogans such as "brazil, love it or leave it" began to appear — but the public took little notice.

The junta has also set up a number of token programs such as MOBRAL, (which aimed at increasing literacy), and PRO-RURAI (Program for Assistance of the Rural Worker), in response to growing criticism that they were disregarding the real interests of the Brazilian people. These programs have turned out to be just that however — tokens — and have been used by the junta to avoid the real issues of agrarian reform and the distribution of wealth.

Junta faces increasing criticism

It is doubtful whether the military junta in Brazil will maintain power for another decade. The Brazilian masses are beginning to resent the role of foreign investors, especially U.S. investors, play in the economy — and their criticisms are increasing in confidence and cohesion.

Issues such as the legitimacy of the junta, foreign control of the Brazilian economy, distribution of wealth and policies which favour a narrow socio-economic group are posing a real threat to the power of the military junta.

Undoubtedly, the junta will use all the repressive force they can to dampen the criticism from the mass of the Brazilian people — but the will of a people cannot be suppressed forever.

today

Hillel:

Rabbi Seymour Siegel of the Jewish Theological Seminary will speak on "Jews and Liberalism: End of an Era." Leacock 219, 8 p.m.

Jewish Women:

Cheryl Moch of the Jewish Women's Consciousness Raising Grop will speak on "The Oppression of Jewish Women" 3460 Stanley, 12 noon. All welcome.

Chinese Cultural Festival:

Leacock 8 p.m. Film: "Misunderstanding China" and panel discussion, the Overseas Chinese in Canada.

Anthropology Students' Association:

Important meeting at 10 a.m. in Leacock 738.

Zoological Society of Montreal:

Film and lecture on wildlife in Bronfman 152 at 8:15 p.m.

McGill Young Alumni:

"Gallery Giveaway" has been moved to May 7.

Caribbean Students:

Nominations for Pres., V.P., Sec., Treasurer, PRO to be finalized. 7:30 p.m. Union B26/27. For more information, call 487-7533, or see Margaret in Bronfman 519.

WEDNESDAY

Ukrainian Club:

Election meeting for next year's executive, 6 p.m. Union B26.

ISA Cultural Evening:

Moyse Hall 8 p.m.

Chaplaincy Service:

Speech "Concern for the Poor." Tony Walsh, 8 p.m. Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St.

THURSDAY

Chinese Cultural Festival:

William Hinton will speak on the Cultural Revolution, Leacock 219, 8 p.m.

English Department:

G. Wilson Knight will speak on

"Shakespeare's Dramatic Challenge", Leacock 26, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY

Chines Cultural Festival:

Variety show, Moyse Hall, 8 p.m. For more information call 392-8940, or go to the ISA office, Union B40. William Hinton speaks at SGWU, R810 at 8 p.m. on "The Chinese Peasantry Building Socialism"

ISA:

Films on India and Pakistan, ISA lounge, 12-2 p.m. Free coffee provided.

Meditation:

March 29-31. 14100 Boulevard Govin East. Call 392-5890, or Newman Centre, 288-1806.

APRIL 1

Creative Writing Prizes:

Poetry, fiction, drama entries for the Peterson Award of \$50 and the Shapiro award of \$1,000 for graduating students must be in by April 1. Contact the English Office, Arts 155 for details.

what's what

DIVINITY HALL

There will be a mass celebrated at noon every Thursday at Divinity Hall. All students and faculty are welcome.

I.S.A.

The I.S.A.'s Cultural Evening of songs and dances from around the world will take place on Wednesday March 27 at 8 p.m. in Moyse Hall. This will be an exciting evening so everyone is urged to attend. Admission is only 50 cents.

STUDENTS RETURN FROM CHINA

A group of ten Quebec students now in the People's Republic of

China will be talking about their experiences and showing slides on April 4 at 1 p.m. in the Union ballroom.

The students — including three from McGill — are returning this week from a month-long visit to China, where they had an opportunity to see all aspects of that country's educational system, as well as factories and government institutions.

This is the first time a student delegation from Quebec has been invited to People's China. All students are invited to come and talk with them.

THROW OUT THE LIBERALS

We call on students to join the Young Socialists' campaign for jobs, to turn the strength of the working class in the fight to bring down the Trudeau government. March on St. Denis St., Saturday, April 6, assembling at Laurier East and Mentana, dinner and part after. Come to the YS meetings on Wednesday at 1 p.m. in the Union to organize the campaign.

MCGILL PRE-MED SOCIETY

The executive would like to thank all members for their patronage and would like to announce the remaining medical films for the term:

March 28— Hospital Sepsis; April 4— Tracheotomy and Cricothyrotomy and An Effective Treatment of Burns; April 11— Safe Cerebro Electrotherapy.

All films will be shown at 1 p.m. in the Martin Lecture Theatre (6th floor McIntyre). Have a great summer and we'll see you in September.

MOC BANQUET

Our annual banquet with roast chicken dinner and sentimental slideshow. Everyone is welcome. It is to be held Friday March 29 at 7 p.m. at the William Tell. Tickets are \$3.00 and will be available at the Union Box Office starting Monday March 25.

for women, for men, and for...

SCORE

Premier Concerts presents

MURRAY McLAUCHLAN in concert

FRIDAY, APRIL 12th
at 8:00 P.M.

Tickets \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00

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"MOOD JGA JGA" 's latest album is available in all good record stores and distributed by WEA Music of Canada.

"MOOD JGA JGA" is appearing at the "Father's Mustache" on Closse St. from March 25th to March 30th.

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\$25.00 — registration fee.

Canlit: surviving or thriving?

A Canadian poet and an American critic look at Canadian literature.

by Gordon Patterson

Survival
by Margaret Atwood
287 pgs., \$3.25

O Canada
by Edmund Wilson
245 pgs., \$2.25

The central thesis of Margaret Atwood's book *Survival* is that Canadian literature is largely concerned with the question of "survival", which doesn't say much either for Canada or Canadian literature. It is a depressing thesis, Canadian culture is like the victim who "has no triumph or victory but the fact of his survival; he has little after his ordeal that he did not have before, except gratitude for having escaped with his life." One is inclined to say that it would have been better if the patient hadn't survived.

As if it were some instinctive compulsion, the motif of "survival" haunts Canadian writers. Protagonists in Canadian literature have a tendency to die, to be defeated by opposing forces, and generally to fail. When the protagonists do win, it is a small victory, more a state of mind than reality. Though she doesn't say so, Atwood's thesis is a return to that great bugbear, "The Canadian inferiority complex."

"The central symbol for Canada — and this is based on numerous instances of its occurrence in both English and French Canadian literature, is undoubtedly *Survival*, la *Survivance*. For early explorers and settlers, it meant bare survival in the face of "hostile" elements and/or natives: carving out a place and a means of keeping alive. But the world can also suggest survival of a crisis or disaster, like a hurricane or wreck, and many Canadian poems have this kind of survival as a theme; what you might call 'grim' survival as opposed to 'bare' survival. For French Canada, after the English conquest it became cultural survival; hanging on as a people, retaining a religion and language under an alien government. And in English Canada today, while the Americans are taking over, it is acquiring a similar meaning. There is another use of the word as well: survival can be the vestige of a vanished order which has managed to persist after its time is past, like a primitive reptile. This version crops up in Canadian thinking too, usually among those who believe Canada is 'obsolete'.

SURVIVAL
MARGARET ATWOOD

A THEMATIC GUIDE TO CANADIAN LITERATURE

In response to the situation of Canada as a colony, Atwood says Canadians, and Canadian writers, take four basic positions. Canadians can 1) "deny the fact that they are victims"; 2) acknowledge the fact that they are victims but attribute it to fate; 3) acknowledge the fact that they are victims but refuse to accept it as a role; 4) be creative non-victims. In terms of literature these positions may apply to either the writer or to the characters in his stories.

According to Atwood, Canadian writers fall into either the second or third category. Canadian writing may be gloomy, but the gloom is not all superficial. In some cases the gloom is simply the recognition of a malady, which the artist tries to deal with. As examples she suggests such books as Margaret Laurence's *The Stone Angel*, Sinclair Ross' *As For Me and My House*, and Ernest Buckler's *The Mountain and the Valley*.

Unfortunately, Atwood's thesis is a strait-jacket to which she make Canadian

SURVIVAL
MARGARET ATWOOD

A THEMATIC GUIDE TO CANADIAN LITERATURE

literature conform. She chooses Canadian works which defend her thesis rather than using her thesis to elucidate Canadian literature. For instance she says little about the established Canadian authors (Davies, MacLennan, Richler, Callaghan) and nothing about Canada's most successful writer (Leacock), possibly because the complex themes of these writers don't fit into neat categories. Neither do these writers fit any of Atwood's four categories of the colonial mentality.

Instead, she defends "survival" by reference to the attitudes of Canadian writers on such subjects as animals, nature, and native peoples. A disproportionate amount of attention is paid to the animal stories of Sir Charles G.D. Roberts and Ernest Seton. Their pathetic stories of dying rabbits are supposed to show the identification of Canadians with losers. Though any theme dealing with animals is severely limited, at least there is something Canadian about them (Atwood seems to think that your average Canadian can still find porcupines and rabbits in his backyard).

Judging a nation's literature by children's stories is obviously distorting the process. Atwood does deal with adult literature, but she prefers to break it up into simplistic symbols which do nothing but distort the

SURVIVAL
MARGARET ATWOOD

A THEMATIC GUIDE TO CANADIAN LITERATURE

subject. As the central motif of Canadian literature is *Survival*, in American literature it is the *Frontier*, and in English literature it is the *Island*. Though English teachers may be very fond of such categories, they explain nothing about literature. Another motif that Atwood suggests is "nature", about which she makes the following enlightening statement: "Canadian writers as a whole do not trust Nature, they are always suspecting some dirty trick. An often-encountered sentiment is that Nature has betrayed expectation, it was supposed to be different." Such statements say little about Canadian authors and even less about Canada.

Taking the United States as a comparison, it isn't hard to find examples in its early literature to support the *Survival* thesis. Fenimore Cooper's novels, for example, are concerned with survival in the American wilderness, Melville's *Moby Dick* is a story about Captain Ahab, a bigger loser than anyone in Canadian literature, and the threat of nature in the form of the white whale. Atwood is so concerned with finding symbolic "victims" that she fails to ask why Canadians should be attracted to such subjects.

She does make the point that Canada is a colonial country, but doesn't explain how this would affect Canadian literature, nor does she go into the nature of colonialism in Canada. How does British colonialism differ from American imperialism, and how did the transition from one to the other effect Canadian culture. Atwood should also be asking the questions what are the origins of Canadian literature, and in what direction is it headed? Art is the outgrowth of a particular society, so the writer does not play the "role" of a "victim", etc., but expresses the ideas of particular elements in that society.

The examples that Atwood uses to defend her theory that, as a colonial country, Canada is concerned with the question of survival, do not support her arguments. In particular three representative books, Laurence's *The Stone Angel*, Ross' *As For Me and My House*, and Buckler's *The Mountain and the Valley*, which deal with several of Atwood's motifs, including "ancestral totems", "family portraits", and "the paralyzed artist", do not bear out the theory. All three are about rural farming communities, autonomous communities far removed from colonial influences. Each is about a sensitive "artistic" individual who is frustrated by the narrowness of these communities and by close family ties. In all three cases the

individual wins a victory, but it is a small victory, he survives.

In one sense these books do express a Canadian predicament. It is the struggle of a young country, Canada, to break away from the parent country, England; but in what direction? The protagonists are at odds with their communities, and in some way are different from other people, which is the traditional romantic concept of the artist. Their rebellion is against the solid, productive but unimaginative members of their communities, but in an actual colonial situation the relationship is reversed. It is the exploited, colonised country which fights to retain the products of its labor against the parasitic relationship imposed by the degenerate bourgeoisie of the mother country.

These books perpetuate the myth, as does Atwood, that the artist is above society, with the right to feed off the productivity of others. In reality the artist serves a purpose, he expresses the interest of a particular class. What "survives" in these books are feudal values, and while these three authors express the colonial situation, their point of view is that of the reactionary bourgeoisie, who defend the feudal relationships of colonialism.

In a colonial situation the mother country is always ready to further the career of those who represent their interests. But by the time the above authors started writing, Canada was no longer a colonial country, she was in a transition period from British to American imperialism. Imperialism also encourages those who defend its interests. This was the case with Stephen Leacock.

Leacock was an enthusiastic defender of British imperialism, the British empire, the spread of Anglo-Saxon values and close Canadian-British ties. Most people would also agree that Leacock was Canada's most accomplished writer, but few would call him a "victim", or say that the secure residents of Orillia were "fighting for survival".

American imperialism has replaced British imperialism but no Canadian writer has been able to duplicate the popularity of Leacock's work. Few modern writers are willing to defend either American imperialism or American culture, and as Canadian writers are often nationalistic, this has often brought them into conflict with the Canadian bourgeoisie, whose interests are tied to the United States. Without the support of the bourgeoisie they face a difficult task in selling their books.

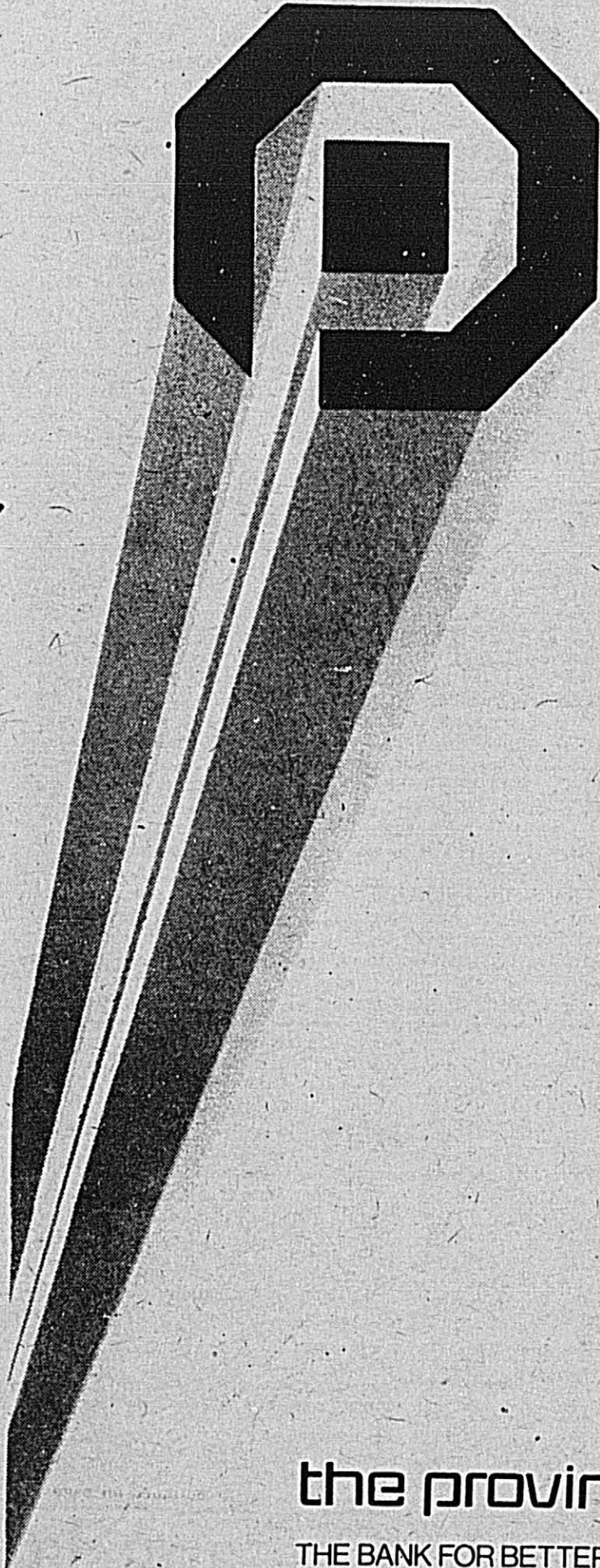
In a recent Sunday New York Times, there was an article by Canadian writer
continued on page 50

O Canada

AN AMERICAN'S
NOTES ON
CANADIAN CULTURE

BY

Edmund
Wilson



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what's what

DEBATING UNION

The debating Union in conjunction with the ASUS present Michael Meeropol, eldest son of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the only Americans ever executed for treason. Michael and many thousands of others believe that their execution was unjust. He has been the subject of several recent articles and television programs in Canada and the United States. Hear him, Thursday evening, March 28 in the FDAA at 7:30 p.m., on "It's Time to Reopen the Rosenberg Case."

INDIA INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CLUB

Monthly social get-together on March 30 at 8 p.m. at the Newman Centre. Those who know songs and dances from other countries are invited to share their talents with us. Information: 843-4619 evenings or weekends.

CARIBBEAN STUDENTS

Nominations for president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, p.r. to be finalized by Tuesday 26th March at 7:30 p.m. — Union room B26/27. Last Meeting for the academic year. For more info, call 487-7533 or see Margaret, room 519, Bronfman Building.

NEWMAN CENTRE

We'll be having an open dinner for a dollar every Friday night for the rest of the semester, about 6:15, at the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St. Something will usually be going on after dinner: films, cards, dancing, anything! Everybody is welcome.

EXHIBITIONISM IN McLENNAN LIBRARY

All those concerned about exhibitionism and sexual harassment in the Library are asked to attend a meeting on Thursday March 28, at 5 p.m. in Union 123-4.

LA MONTEE ST. BENOIT

Students from McGill and l'Universite Laval will be preparing the liturgy for La Montee St. Benoit '74 together. Anyone who is interested in joining the joint workshop, or who would like more information, please contact Julie Switaj or Maureen McKeown at 288-1806.

RENAISSANCE CONCERT

An evening of Renaissance music will be presented by the Anonymous Consort of Voices on Saturday, April 6 at 8 p.m. The concert will be held at the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St. Admission is free.

WORKSHOP DEMO

The Department of English presents a WORKSHOP DEMONSTRATION by the Class in Modern Acting (English 475D—Professor Oxenford). Work actually done in class during the course is demonstrated to show the progression from the initial exercises to the playing of scenes in various subjects. Some scenes are from Albee, Sartre and Ustinov. The demonstration will last about 1½ hours and admission is FREE. Sandwich Theatre, Student Union Building on Thursday, March 28 at 4:30 and 8 p.m.

SKYDIVING CLUB

Annual elections for the 1974-75 term. Nominations must be accompanied by at least two signatures and are to be posted on the club

bulletin board by March 29. Candidates must be full-time McGill students, have a strong interest in remaining an active member over next year, and should reside in Montreal. Positions open: president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, publicity officer. Voting will take place Monday, April 1, 12-2 pm.

THE REVIEW/LITERATURE

Please pick up any unaccepted contributions in the "Lit. Supplement" box in the Daily office. Otherwise, they cannot be returned to you.

RESEARCH PROJECT

Are you a heavy smoker? Have you tried to quit but have not succeeded? Are you still willing to kick the habit? Psychological research project may well have the answer for you. No fees, pain or unpleasant experiences. Info: call Monique or leave your name and telephone number at 766-8536.

JEWISH WOMEN

Cheryl Moch, organizer of the Jewish Women's Conference and a member of the Jewish Women's Consciousness Raising Group in New York, will speak on, "The Oppression of Jewish Women," Wednesday, March 27 at 12 noon, 3460 Stanley St. If you are at all interested in the women's movement and wondering how it related to your Jewishness, you must attend. All those who would like to get more involved should speak to Cheryl or phone 845-6756.

MCGILL HILLEL

Rabbi Seymour Siegel, Professor of Ethics and Rabbinic Thought at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, is one of the leading spokesmen for a conservative Jewish political out-

look. He rendered the benediction at President Nixon's inauguration. Whether you will agree with him or not, come hear him speak on, "Jews and Liberalism: End of an Era," Wednesday, March 27 at 8:00 pm in Leacock 219. General admission \$1.00, students free.

POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

All present and prospective honours/majors students in Political Science at McGill are asked to attend an important meeting in Leacock 219 on Wednesday, March 27 at 12:00 pm. Issues to be discussed will affect the future of these students at the University and it will be in their interests to attend.

I.S.A. LOOKS AT INDIA AND PAKISTAN

I.S.A. Friday Lunchtime International Film Series concludes with a series of films on India and Pakistan including an acclaimed documentary depicting a traditional Indian folk legend. Friday, March 29 from 12 noon to 2 pm in the I.S.A. lounge, Union B-40.

MEDITATION

Interested in meditation, sharing reflections and experiencing prayer? There will be an opportunity on the weekend of Friday March 29 through 31, with Tom Francoeur, David Eley, and Leyla Raphael at Jean XXIII and Boul. Gouin E. 14100. Please give your name, address and phone to secretary at 392-5890 or Newman Centre, 288-1806.

CHAPLAINCY SERVICE

Tony Walsh, co-founder of Labre House, will speak on his experiences of social awareness, "Concern for the Poor," on Wednesday March 27 at 8:00 pm at

Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St. PROGRESSIVE URBAN MOVEMENT

Interested in Montreal's urban problem? Want to work towards a new conception of urban politics based on needs and wants of citizens rather than on private profits of corporations? The Progressive Urban Movement invites the McGill community to participate in the growing opposition to the policies of the Drapeau administration. If interested, please call Linda Bass, evenings, at 845-6620.

ART EXHIBITION

Paintings by Mary Swaine and Ahmed Yar Khan, artist in residence at McGill—Student Union, 3480 McTavish, rooms 123-4, 10 am to 5 pm, April 1-8. All are welcome.

ECONOMICS DEPT.

Justice Emmett Hall, Q.C., D.C.L., D.Med., will reflect on developments in the health field since the Royal Commission on Health, of which he was chairman, issued its report; Wednesday, April 3, 4 p.m., L 425. All students invited.

SANDWICH THEATRE

April 1 & 2, at 1 pm, don't miss a fresh, new play by Myron Welik, directed by Eril Broque, entitled, "A Dilemma in the Smoker Room."

ITALIAN STUDENTS' SOCIETY

Last official meeting of the year will be held Monday, April 1 from 12 to 2 in U327. We will round off activities with a general review of this past year and our present financial position. At the end of the meeting we will have an open election for next year's executives. Since this will be the last meeting, we urge all members to attend.

O Canada...

continued from page 48

Marian Engel where she describes the predicament of Canadian writers. "To add insult to injury, writers are constantly told by their fellow Canadians that they are mediocre. Chances of getting a flattering review in The New York Times are better than in the Toronto papers."

In keeping with this, Edmund Wilson's *O Canada* better represents Canadian literature. Unlike Atwood, who seems to feel a need to apologize for Canadian literature; good bad or indifferent; Wilson has no compunction about picking out what is good in Canadian literature (he refers to Morley Callaghan as a North American Turgenev) and ignoring the bad. he quickly disposes of the type of bleak novel that form the backbone of Atwood's work, "I want to recommend here the recent book about his Scottish Canadian origins by Mr. John Kenneth Galbraith, called *The Scotch*. It is a very good thing that Mr. Galbraith did not try to make a regional novel out of the harsh rather gloomy life of his locality in south-western Ontario. That novel would have been a bore as so many such novels are."

It is true that Atwood is a writer dabbling in criticism, while Wilson was one

O Canada

AN AMERICAN'S NOTES ON CANADIAN CULTURE

BY

Edmund Wilson

of the United States' most prominent critics, but Wilson has a sympathy and an understanding of Canadian novelists that Atwood lacks. He also has the advantage of being American, with the ability to see what is of more than local interest in Canadian writing. He has an unabashed dislike for provincialism and tends to promote the more "cosmopolitan" Canadian novelists. In speaking of Mavis Gallant he says "Younger than Hugh MacLennan, she is, like him, a brilliant example of the Canadian cosmopolitan; but whereas Mr. MacLennan now writes almost exclusively about Canadian society, Mrs. Gallant feels no dedication to it. This liberty of movement, however, gives a certain artistic freedom which, in spite of the uncomfortable character of many of Mrs. Gallant's subjects and the sleaziness of many of her types, brings a certain exhi-

ration."

O Canada deals with several English Canadian writers including Callaghan, MacLennan, John Buell and E.J. Pratt; French Canadian writers Anne Hebert, Marie-Claire Blais, Roger Lemelin and Andre Langevin (an area to which Atwood gives little attention); and a portrait of contemporary French Canadian society (ostensibly for the benefit of Americans, but it could also be aimed at a lot of English Canadians). Wilson also discusses the relationship of Americans and Canadians. "In my youth, of the early nineteenth-hundreds, we tended to imagine Canada as a kind of vast hunting preserve convenient to the United States."

As it turns out Canada became a "vast hunting preserve" for Americans, but not in Wilson's sense. During the 20th century Canada became the favourite receptacle for the export of American capital. Rather than moose or grizzly bears, Americans came after oil, uranium and nickel. Along with American capital came American culture, but in absorbing this migration Canada wasn't alone. As residents of the dominant capitalist nation, Americans (that is the American bourgeoisie) have set the pace for the bourgeoisie of other nations. Canada is not the only country to be acculturized to the United States; with the growth of international capitalism the international bourgeoisie is becoming increasingly homogeneous.

It is the growth of Canadian nationalism in response to U.S. expansion which is of concern to Wilson. While Canada will not produce a great literature till Canadians have gained control over their own destiny, narrow-minded nationalism will only retard the growth of a distinct Canadian culture. Hence Wilson's appreciation of the cosmopolitan viewpoints of Callaghan and MacLennan. Unlike the provincial world of Margaret Atwood's authors, MacLennan and Callaghan deal with the issues of a

complex, urban civilization in contemporary Canada. Their cosmopolitanism is both an expression of the modern world of international, bourgeoisie culture and the need of Canadians to expand their horizons to create an identity in co-existence with international influences.

The other concern of Wilson's book is the culture within a culture of French Canadianism. The relation of French Canada to English Canada is different from that of Canada to the United States. It involves the more direct influence of colonialism. French Canada is also a culture fighting the sedimentary, feudal influences of the roman Catholic church.

"Eastern Canada is now (writing in 1963) perhaps more interesting than it has ever been before in its history, for it is going through a kind of triple crisis which cannot fail to affect its future and to give it perhaps a new role in North American civilization. The three important issues in this crisis, I should state here, are briefly the following: 1) a struggle with the United States, which is primarily an industrial and financial but is also a moral struggle; 2) a struggle between French speaking and English speaking Canada, which has resulted, on the part of the former, in a movement for partial or complete independence; 3) a movement for drastic reform inside the Catholic church, set off partly by the innovating policies of Pope John, partly by the death of Maurice Duplessis, for many years the Premier and boss of Quebec, which was followed by the immediate destruction of the political machine he controlled."

It is against such a background that Wilson discusses French Canadian authors such as Hebert and Blais, and it is because he deals with literature in terms of society rather than vague abstractions that Wilson (an American) has written a book on Canadian culture which is of much greater value than that written by the Canadian Atwood.

ASUS COMING EVENTS

Film Series

Thursday, March 28
in Leacock 132
at 7 p.m. and 9:30
Joe with Peter Boyle
Admission — 50 cents

Thursday, April 11
in Leacock 132
at 7 and 9:30 p.m.
Sam Peckinpah's *Straw Dogs* with Dustin Hoffman
Admission — 50 cents

Thursday, April 18
in Leacock 132
at 8 p.m.
Take the Money and Run
with Woody Allen
To prevent any thefts by ASUS hacks, this film is FREE to all ASUS members upon presentation of their I.D. card.

**Happy Birthday,
Elizabeth!**

Speakers Program Thursday, March 28

Thursday, March 28
in the FDA Auditorium
at 7:30 p.m.
Michael Meeropol — son of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.
Topic: "It's time to re-open the Rosenberg case."

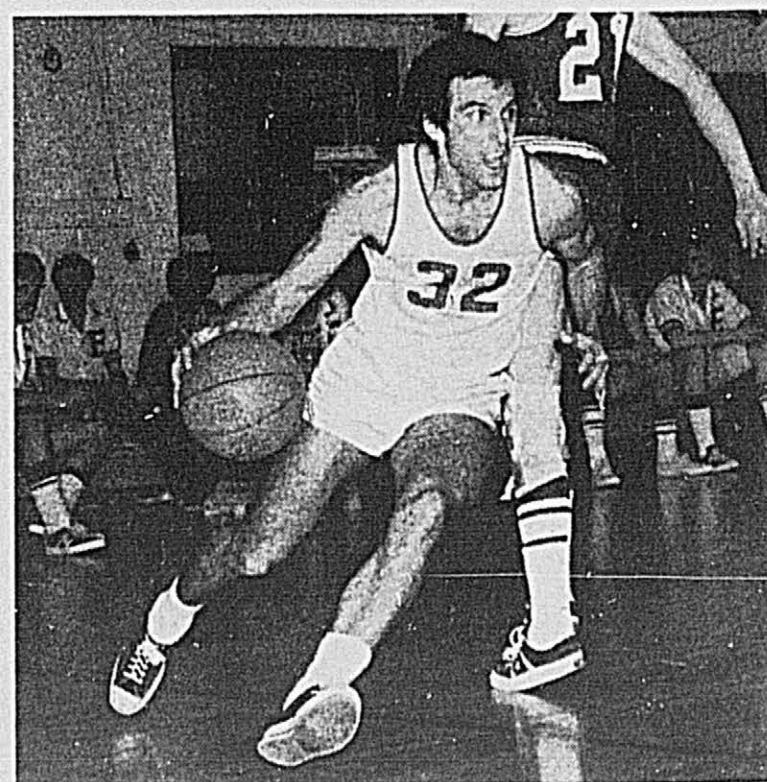
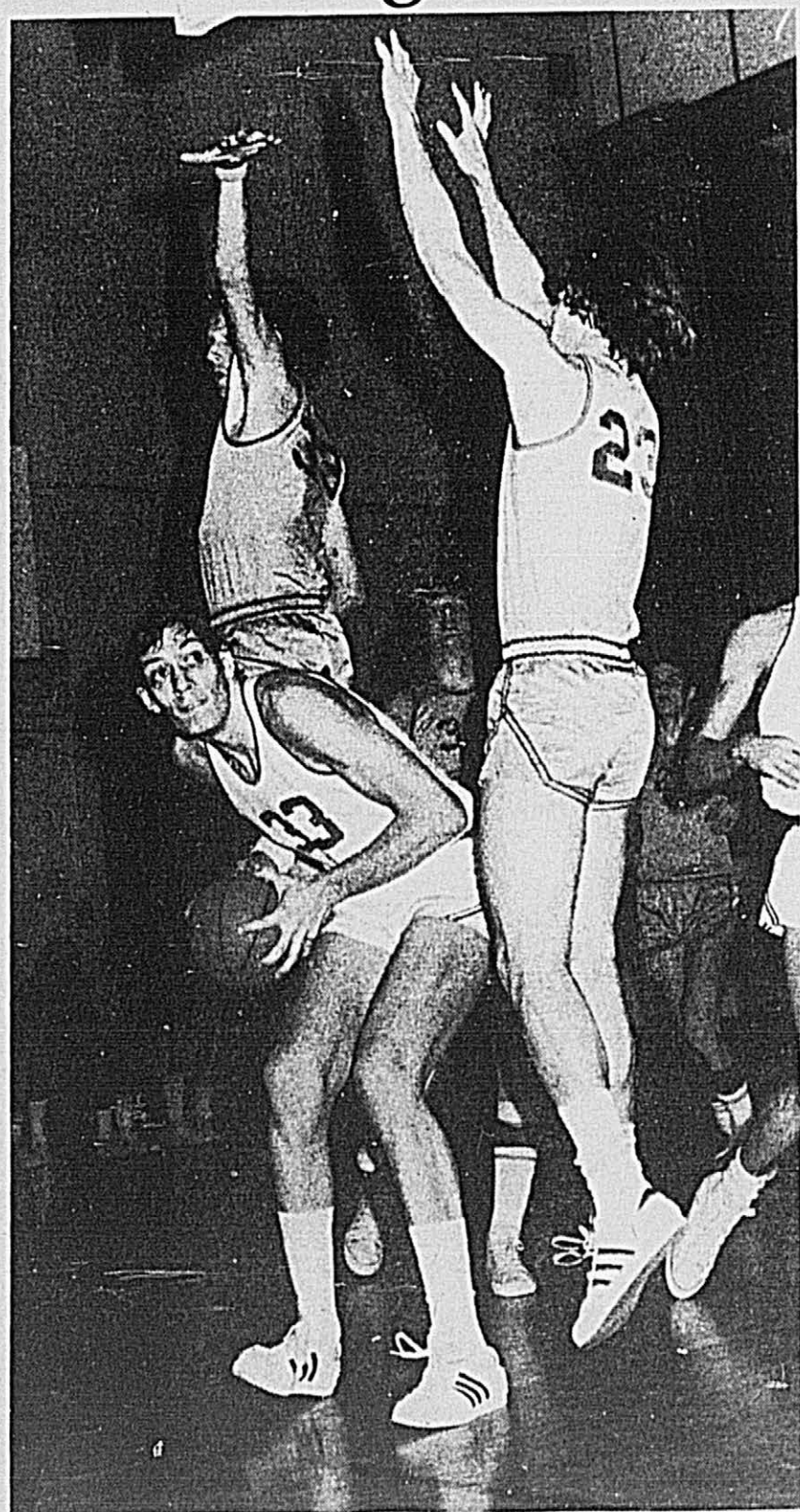
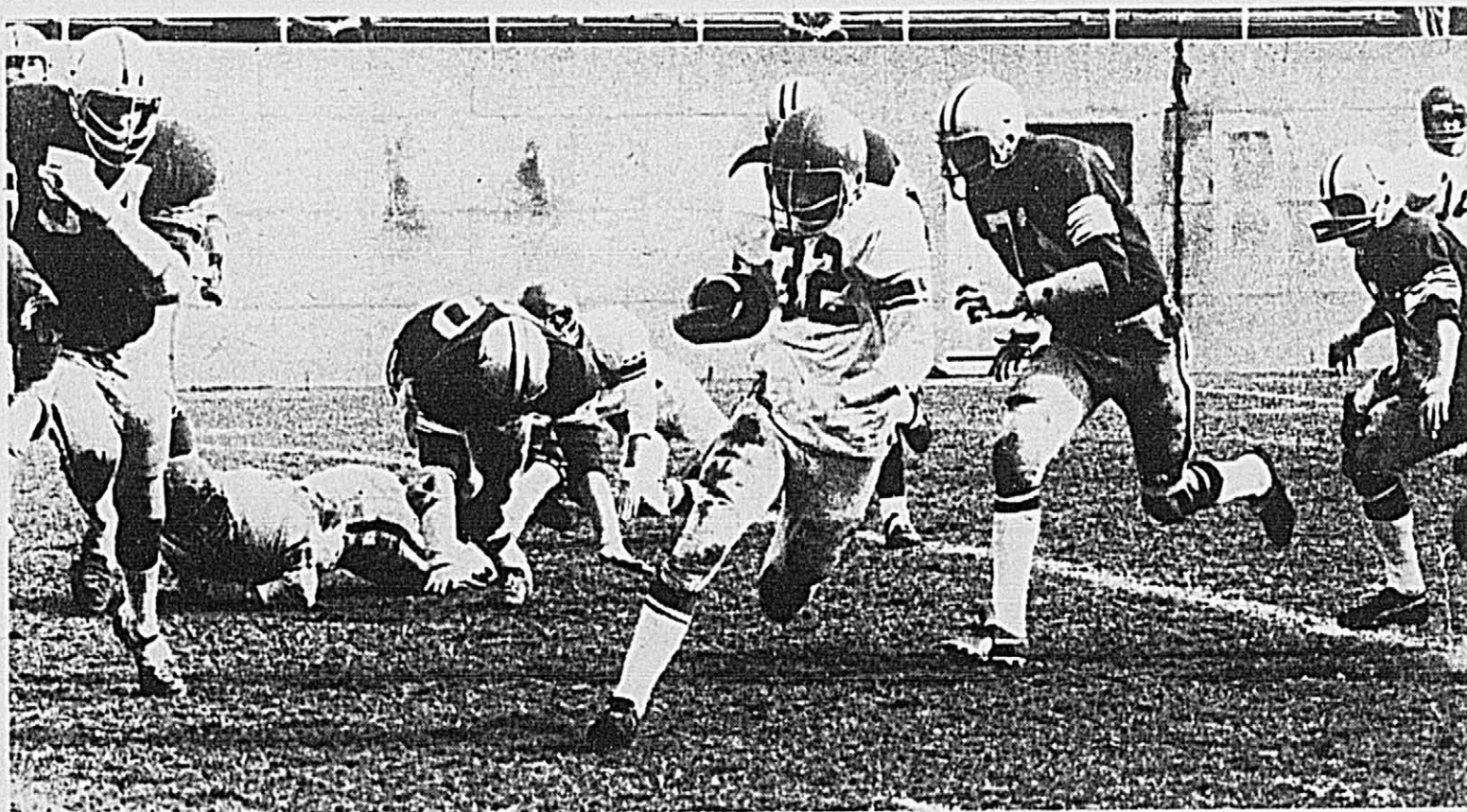
Friday, March 29
Professor Dell Hymes of the University of Pennsylvania and editor of *Language and Society* will speak on "The Interpretation of a Myth" in L 219 at 12:15 p.m.
Prof. Hymes will participate in a panel discussion at 8 p.m. in the Council Room on the 8th floor of the Leacock Building.
Other panelists will include:
Prof. Salisbury
Prof. Kemp
Prof. Arcand
Prof. Rousseau
Topic:
"Anthropology:
What's the use?"

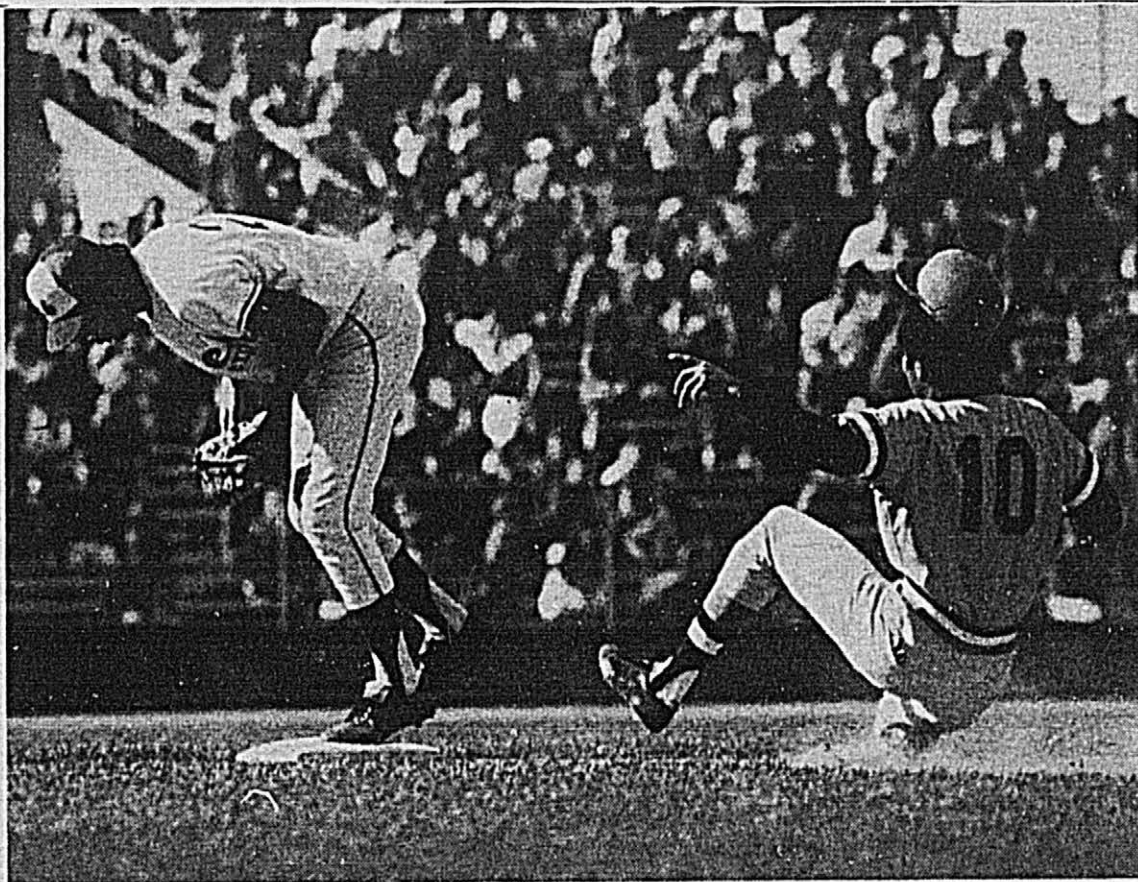
Tuesday, April 9 in FDAA at 7:30 p.m.
The Indians of Quebec Association presents:
Two films by Willie Dunn
The Other Side of the Ledger
— an Indian view of the history of the Hudson's Bay Company.
and
The Ballad of Crowfoot
— an award-winning short
After the films, there will be a panel discussion featuring people involved in the Quebec Indian movement.

The ASUS would like to thank all those people who participated or helped organize this year's activities.

HAPPY SUMMER!

Photos
by
Rick
Martin
and
Harold
Rosenberg





The Big Zees' '74 baseball preview

by Oleg Zadorozny
and Michel Zelnick

What does John Robertson know about baseball anyway? Just because he has a whopping expense account to trot about the North American continent downing martinis and following the Expos around, it doesn't mean that we, Daily reporters with no expense account whatsoever, cannot provide our readership with equally wild and unreliable predictions about the outcome of this year's National League pennant race.

EAST DIVISION

Pittsburg: The Pirates are definitely the team to beat. Unlike last year, the Pirate's rejuvenated pitching staff should provide support for their traditionally powerful batting corps. The

addition of Ken Brett and Jerry Reuss, along with having the best relieving combination in their division (Giusti and Hernandez), should provide the '74 Pirates with enough to finish on top.

New York: It is true that good pitching usually wins over good hitting, but the Mets are trying to carry this axiom to an extreme. Although their pitching staff is the envy of the other East division squads, with the likes of Seaver, Matlack, Koosman and McGraw, the Mets are feeble both defensively and offensively. It will take more than just luck to overcome the Pirates this year.

Montreal: Ah, yes...Our hometown heroes. It is still a question of whether the acquisition of Willie Davis will compensate for the loss of relief ace Mike Marshall. Renko

and Rogers should anchor the starting rotation, while Montague and Taylor should provide decent relief. How well the Expos will fare depends not on the bullpen, or on the veterans, but on the young players who figure in their plans this year. We know what Hunt, Fairly, Davis and Singleton can do. The new faces, Foote, Lintz, and Cox, will have to pull their weight if the Expos plan to be serious contenders come September.

St. Louis: The Cardinals are relying on the same players this year as they have in the past. It is unlikely that Gibson, Brock, Torre, McCarver and company can keep it up. They dealt away two established pitchers for Reggie Smith, something they could not afford to do. They will pay!

McGill shines in downhill race

by Roget

All year long, McGill skiers have been trying to turn left and right and have met with little success. It was only fitting then, that the last race of the QUAA season on March 10th was a downhill. McGill skiers were given the opportunity to show some of their hidden potential, i.e. being able to ski the morning after the night before. The team has been training in this particular aspect of the sport all season and it is certainly heart-warming to see their, until now, fruitless efforts were finally rewarded.

Tony Luciano proved that he is quite competent at any speed, provided that he doesn't have to

turn too much. He raced to a fantastic fifth place, outclassing many of the potent powers on the circuit. The other McGill men (including Hugh Balloch, Rusty Weisman, Bob Campbell, and George Gaty) were all among the top finishers, thus giving McGill its most consistent finish of the year.

Among the women, Alice Jefferies overcame a great deal of wind resistance to beat the girl's field by more than two seconds. She also edged out most of the guys. Marie Beland finished sixth, and Susie Milburn, racing in her first downhill, performed ver well too.

In Saturday's slalom, Barry Krumholz again proved to be

McGill's most consistent man this year, finishing in fifth spot on a hard, icy course. Alice Jefferies took second place among the women just one tenth of a second behind Paul Samson of Laval. Other McGill skiers had a hard time putting two good runs together, but hopefully, with more training and more experience, as well as an increased ability to stand on two legs with skis as evolution proceeds, McGill skiers will be even harder to beat next year. Other plans being looked into by the Athletics Department include bribing the weatherman, converting Molson stadium into a giant refrigerator with snow-making facilities, or buying Switzerland. Skilaufen ist Glauben!

Sports

A year of near misses for curlers

By Stewart "Soon to be ex-El Presidente" Cohen

With the curling season nearing its end, its time to sit back and reflect on the year's events. This past curling year was, to say the least, exciting in places and disappointing in others. Most of all however, it was a "so-near-yet-so-far" type of season.

The season got off to a rocky start due to organizational difficulties which are too numerous to mention. Fortunately, with the help of Men's and Women's Athletics Departments and our members' promptness in paying membership fees, the club obtained enough funds to pay for ice time and team expenses.

With that mess out of the way, we got down to the business of throwing all those pieces of granite down the ice. The Leagues that operated within our club were for the most part successful. But then again, it really didn't matter who won. We were just there to have a good time.

Outside competition saw McGill active on many different fronts. The Grand Match, played in December, was not one of our better shows. Four teams were sent out, but only one returned victorious, that team skipped by Jean Lesperance. This wasn't totally unexpected, since we knew that this was merely a tune-up for more important events to be played later.

Girl's Accomplishments

The New-Year started on a very promising note when our Junior Girls team, skipped by Gail Beggs, won their zone playoffs and advanced to the provincial finals. The very next week, our Collegiate girls team, also skipped by Gail Beggs, took first place in the

Eastern Division playoffs beating out such rivals as Carleton and Queens.

Things were looking really good. Then we received an unexpected blow from the calendar. The Junior Girls' finals and the Collegiate finals were to be held on the same weekend in mid-February. Now you may have noticed that Gail Beggs was skipping both teams. As it turns out, Sari Epstein was also on both teams. All we could say to that was ?/!*;! Well, Laura Davis and the rest of the girls got together and in usual democratic fashion—"What I say goes"—it was decided that Gail and Sari would play for the Junior Girls in their quest for a berth in the National Junior Girls Championships while Laura and Rachel Kassner would take two inexperienced curlers with them to Guelph for the Collegiate finals. Both teams were optimistic but neither of them were lucky. The Junior Girls limped home after a long weekend with a 2-5 record, while the Collegiate team's makeshift line-up did as well as could be expected, and managed to make a good show of themselves before bowing out with a 1-4 record, their lone win coming at the expense of Carleton.

Men's team action

That particular weekend also saw Eric Dubois lead McGill Men's Team into the QUAA playoffs. In this one, we were returning as defending champs seeking our third straight title. Again our old friend the calendar popped up. It had us playing against our arch-rivals from SGWU at 9:00 am at Hudson, Quebec. McGill was upset by SGWU 5-4 in that game, and though they went on to demolish the rest of their opposition, including CMR—the only team to knock off Sir George—they had to settle for second place.

However, the year has had some bright spots. Jean Lesperance skipped a mixed team to first place in the SGWU Invitational Mixed Tournament, defeating Bruce Gerrier's rink from SGWU in the finals.

SHOT ROCKS: Muchos thanks to Steve 'The Great Duck' Ducat who did absolutely nothing all year, and believe me, I'm thankful for that...On Friday, March 29 at 8 pm, at 455 Sherbrooke Apt. 807, the McGill Curling Club closing party will be held amongst the usual amount of booze, noise, and dirty jokes...All members must attend...Those who don't will be talked about all night...See you there...This is El Presidente signing off...

CPC'S UPSET DEVIATION

In the intramural indoor soccer final, the undefeated CPC's finished off a perfect season by upending the highly favoured Devialtion 5-2. The key to the victory was team effort, with each member of CPC playing well. Outstanding on defence were Pierre Dongier, Winston Frederickson and Mayr Malmazada. Offensively the team was lead by Costa Psihiramas (two goals), Joe Dylewski (two goals) and captain Rony Chitayat (one goal).

INTRAMURAL BADMINTON

Congratulations to Allan Sklar who defeated Anton Schlemm last week to capture gill Intramural Badminton title.



Elliott Pap's column

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

Montreal Canadiens' centre Jacques Lemaire has been under the gun in recent weeks. Several newspapermen, as well as numerous fans, have been questioning Lemaire's courage when it comes to mixing it up on the ice. Lemaire, his critics say, is yellow. He has no guts. He is a chicken.

Not only are these people correct, they have glaringly overlooked another aspect of Lemaire's character. He is also a crybaby.

Witness last Thursday's Montreal Gazette and an article in which Jacques Lemaire, star of the National Hockey League, poured his little heart out to reporter Dick Chapman.

"Tell the people to get off my back," Lemaire was quoted as saying. "They have a lot to learn about my game. I never touched one guy in this league all of last season and nobody said a word about it. It's not my style. I've never been like that."

That's okay, Jacques. Everyone knows you're a pussycat. What I can't understand is why cry to a newspaperman? If you want to silence your critics, you simply have to go out and play the way you did last season (and Saturday was a start). Actions speak louder than words, Jacques, so keep your mouth shut and don't make an even bigger fool of yourself. Thursday's infantile outburst only reinforces the belief that you are a spineless jellyfish.

WALTON IS ONLY HUMAN

Followers of American college basketball know all about Bill Walton of the UCLA Bruins. Walton, the nation's top eager three consecutive years (including this one), has led the Bruins to many titles and records during his career. When people talk of Walton, they talk of him being perhaps THE greatest to have played the college game. Watching him is watching poetry in motion.

Over the last few seasons, I have seen Walton in action whenever a UCLA contest has been televised. Each time I was awed by his amazing talent and ability, and never more so than during the 1973 NCAA final when he hit on 21 of 22 field goal attempts. The guy's not human, I thought.

Then, on Saturday afternoon in Greensboro, North Carolina, Walton proved me wrong. He proved that he is indeed, only human as his average performance (for him) was a major factor in the Bruins' 80-77 double overtime playoff loss to N.C. State. (The defeat erased UCLA's chances for an eighth straight national championship.)

Despite being the game high scorer with 29 points, the 6' 11" redhead did not play well. He missed several crucial shots and did not dominate the boards in his usual manner. It's true that the opposing centre, Tom Burleson, had five inches on him, but Walton has not been chosen the best in the country for nothing.

On Saturday, Bill Walton was not the superbeing he normally is and that is why UCLA is no longer number one.

A SHORT REVIEW

When the end of a year rolls around, it seems customary to have the good old year-end review. This one will be short and sweet. (and in some cases, sour.)

The three versions of Redmen (football, hockey, and basketball) each produced a different story.

The gridders had a brilliant season as they romped through the QUAA undefeated. Then they knocked off the highly rated Manitoba Bisons in the Western Bowl thereby qualifying for the national championship and an appearance on national television. But alas, a heartbreaking defeat to the St. Mary's Huskies ended dreams of bringing the title to McGill.

The hockey Redmen had a dismal season. Although their record at Christmas showed five wins and four losses, three of the wins were against the hapless MacJac Clansmen. (The other two were hard earned triumphs over Sir George and UQTR.) After Christmas, it was all downhill as the pucksters could manage only one more victory (against MacJac, who else?). They finished in fifth place and were immediately eliminated in the playoffs.

The cagers had an in-between type of year. During the regular season, they failed to win a single game against good opposition, i.e. zero for eight against Loyola and Sir George. Come playoff time, though, they caught fire and nearly snatched the QUAA crown before finally succumbing to Sir George.

On the women's side, both the hockey and basketball Super Squaws enjoyed great success. The hoopsters claimed the QUAA championship and a place in the nationals, which were held in Winnipeg. The journey there was a disappointing one, however, as the Squaws came away empty handed.

The pucksters won a title and lost a title. Playing in two leagues, the Montreal Women's League and the QUAA, McGill's ladies of the ice copped the former while dropping the latter.

THE LAST PAP CRAP

Rumours dept. — Molson Stadium will have artificial turf by the end of this summer. Intramural floor hockey will be played cross-court next year...Redmen football team needs an assistant manager. Contact the athletics department...The newspaper world is mourning the loss of another great columnist — me. This is my last ever Pap Crap. Salut.



Super Squaw wrap-up

The McGill Super Squaws played their final games of the '73-'74 season in an invitational tournament that took place in Providence, Rhode Island several weeks ago. Still riding the waves of MWWL victory over Loyola and QUAA loss to Loyola, the Squaws settled for a split of their two-game effort State-side.

In the Friday night game, the skates were donned, laced, and tightened in preparation for the scrimmage with the Colby Mules. After falling behind 4-1, the Super Squaws were forced to fight the odds once more. (They seemed to be reinforcing their "come-from-behind-team" reputation.)

Lee Tidmarsh scored two goals and Gail Cimon one before the third period's final buzzer—forcing a sudden death overtime period. This provided the excitement of the entire game—sudden death, a player in the penalty box (Kathy White), a come-back reputation at stake! But Marilyn Staines lived up to her hockey nickname (Star) and, within 23 seconds of overtime, had taken the face-off and advantage of a break-away opportunity. With two defencewomen cutting down the angles, Staines was able to maintain that one extra stride ahead and snap the puck into the top left corner of the net in one of the most polished plays of the season.

The Saturday game was anything but an improvement and the Squaws fell behind 2-1. This time, however, there was no comeback as Brown's Pandas won their first game of the season.

Summary— A great season of women's hockey at McGill has been completed. Some terrific teammates have brought McGill a championship and reinforced their names as fair and friendly competitors. All that remains is the team party complete with team songs and post-mortems. Good luck is wished to each McGill Super Squaw, now and in the next puckster season wherever it finds them playing.

Plumbers win again

by Robert Bellini

The Plumbers captured their third straight volley ball title last week and thus gained the rights to the long awaited chicken dinner.

Volleyball is usually considered a team sport but this series was a singles match between Plumber Prasil and Pys. Ed's Dink Fejfar. In the typical Engineering style of play, the Dinks were given the first game with a 15-13 score. Prasil was slow in warming up and Fejfar capitalized on this to pull through with a victory for his teammates who cheered his every move, which was about the only thing they did all night.

In the second game, it was the Engineers' turn to cheer as invincible Prasil finally found the handle on the ball. He drove enough spikes into the ground that game, to build his own railway line. The final score was a

convincing 15-3.

The remaining games of the best of five series seemed somewhat like a ping-pong match with both players evenly matched. The Engineers, however, started playing dirty and began using the other five players. With this unfair advantage, the Engineers slipped by with two more victories by the scores of 15-8 and 15-7, winning the series three games to one. Some of the other players worth mentioning were Vlado Winkler, who persuaded Prasil to show up despite his recent knee injury and Stevens of the Dinks who brought the ball.

On Saturday March 16, McGill held its annual Intercollegiate Intramural Tournament, which is supposed to be a contest amongst the intramural champions of various sports at different universities, at least that's what Rick

Morgan calls it. The only thing intramural about that tournament was that it was played "inter muros." As far as volleyball is concerned, the Engineers managed to scrape through with a 2-7 record, beating CMR twice, one in overtime no less. The UQAM reps went undefeated, followed closely behind by the U of Laval "Zoomers."

One highlight was the addition of women on the rosters of some teams, Loyola being one of them. Volleyball is one of the many sports in which the women are on equal grounds with the men and there is no reason why the intramural volleyball league can't be made Co-Ed. Anyone who has ever seen one of the regular season games, knows that the calibre of this league can't go any lower regardless of who plays. Hear that, Rick Morgan?



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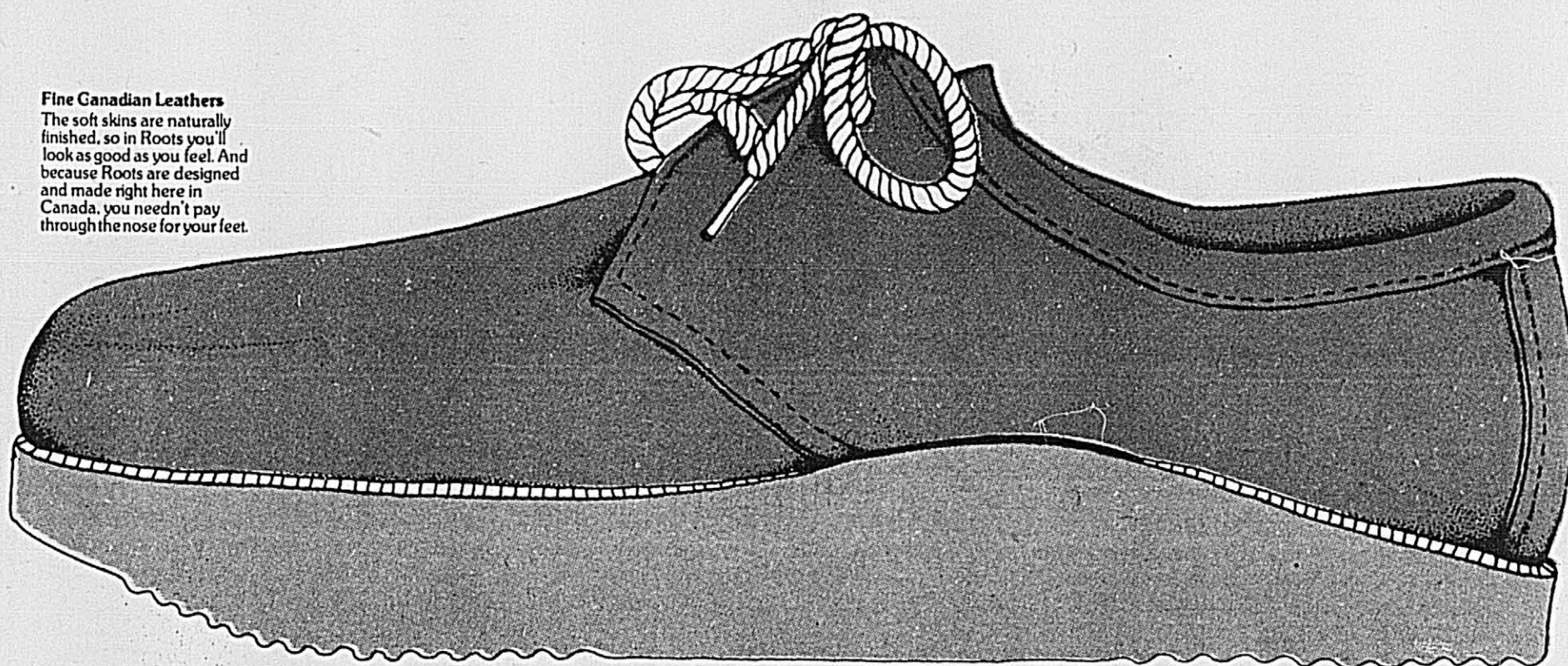
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